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Established 1887

Warsaw residents crowd around a bus carrying cadets away after the police raid.

# Gulf States Offer Oman Aid If It Drops U.S. Base Plan

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Past Service RIYADH - Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states have offered the Sultanate of Oman \$1.2 billion in aid if it agrees to cancel an agreement allowing the United States access to its military facili-

The offer, disclosed by a high Saudi government official during a recent interview, was made during a meeting here of the newly formed Gulf Cooperation Council last month and would provide Oman with the equivalent of what it reportedly hopes to obtain in military and economic assistance from Washington as a quid pro quo for U.S. use of Oman's facili-

In Washington, asked for a comment on the report, a State De-partment spokesman said: "We are not aware of any such action on the part of Saudi Arabia or the Gulf Cooperation Council. Given the close nature of our relations with Saudi Arabia, we kept Saudi Arabia informed as our arrangement with Oman was being negotiated. The Saudi government has not objected."

The official Saudi view that the Gulf states must keep a certain distance from the United States seems unchanged even by the U.S. Senate's approval of the sale of sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System airplanes to Saudi Arabia, which was greeted here with great satisfaction if not outright jubilation.

The explanation for Riyadh's attitude appears to lie parily in the internal political dynamics of the newly formed Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrair and the United Arab Emirates in addition to

But partly, too, it can be attribu- in ted to differing viewpoints within the Saudi royal family over how best to protect the kingdom and the Gulf region from hostile out-

side forces. The other Gulf council members, most notably Kuwait, hold close association with the United States only encourages the Soviet Union to seek similar access. There is already a strong So-viet presence in Southern Yemen, which is a Marxist, party-run state.

# Official Talks Demen

. Kuwait is the only Gulf Arab state that maintains diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, and its attitude is likely to be crucial to any attempt to organize a U.S.backed regional air defense sys-

Reports that such a system was

# INSIDE

## Pearl Harbor U.S. historian Arthur Schles-

inger Jr. writes in Insights that the bombing of Pearl Harbon 40 years ago permanently changed the American repub-lic. The disaster, he says, made Americans determined to en-sure that the United States would never again be vulnera-ble to devastating surprise at-

# 'Yellow Rain'

Sterling Seagrave, son of World War II's famed "Burma Surgeon," describes his fight to prove the use of poisonous "yellow rain" in Asia. Page 16.

AWACS sale was approved, but just how far the Saudis and Americans have gone in laying the groundwork for such a strategy is difficult to determine here. The high Saudi source denied there had been any official talks on the system between the two governments.

He said a regional air defense system had been discussed only as a "potentiality" in addition to other "contingencies" for prob-lems in "purely hypothetical

Close observers of Saudi politics say that reports of an understand-ing between Saudi and U.S. military officials on a Gulf defense Cuba Menace strategy may reflect only the advanced planning of the two mili-tary establishments and fails to take into account the divergent views within the Saudi political

Younger members of the Saudi royal family are scattered throughout the high commands of the armed forces, but decisions ulti-mately are made by senior family members grouped around Crown Prince Fahd.

Prince Fahd is regarded as a leading proponent within the royal family of a close Sandi-U.S. alliance to protect the kingdom and the Gulf, but he also is seen as extremely sensitive to the political arguments against the alliance in the prevailing Middle East climate.

Oman has been the only council member advocating close ties with the Western powers as the best way of defending the Gulf and its vulnerable oil fields. It is partici-pating in the U.S. military's Bright Star exercises, in which American troops are scheduled to practice a landing on Oman's shores in the

# Police Storm a School in Warsaw; Cadets Are Evicted Without Injury

# Solidarity Meets in Capital To Decide How to Respond

By Henry Kamm

WARSAW --- Riot police backed by large army contingents mount-ed a helicopter-borne assault against striking cadets at a fire-fighters' academy in a residential area of the Polish capital this morning and removed about 340 students without bloodshed.

As a large crowd ringed the three-story building outside the cordon of soldiers and jeered the authorities, the cadets, in their dress uniforms, were driven out of the area in buses and freed at railroad stations around the city.

Most made their way to the regional headquarters of the free trade union Solidarity, where they were reunited with their families.

The swift paramilitary operation ended a tense confrontation between the cadets, who were under paramilitary discipline and were demanding status equal to that of university students, and the Communist government, which considered the eight-day sit-in more a mutiny than a civil protest.

The only person believed to have been detained was Seweryn Jaworski, deputy leader of the regional Solidarity organization, who had joined the cadets inside the academy, along with about a dozen representatives from universities and factories. Reuters reported that he had been freed after in-

## Commandant Freed

The government press agency PAP said the assault liberated the academy's commandant, Col. Krzysztof Smolarkiewicz. The national leadership of Soli-darity, headed by Lech Walesa. met into the night at a hotel here in a session largely devoted to the first assault in force against strikers since the "renewal" that began last year. However, a union spokesman

said before the meeting that the or-ganization did not want Wednes-day's event to deflect it from its principal goals, which he said were to feed Poland's workers and as-sure them of heated homes during the coming winter.

Despite this moderate attitude, the open anger of the crowd around the academy before and after the assault, as well as the excit-ed throng around Solidarity's redquarters in a school building in the center of the city afterward, afforded no assurance that an angry aftermath could be

Solidarity activists in various factories in the Warsaw region were said to be in a grim mood, and Mr. Walesa on Wednesday morning issued instructions to his regional organizations to be ready for possible strikes. None was rerestored. ported to have occurred.

## **Telephone Lines Cut**

The government, however, felt the union's capacity for quick ac-tion during the critical hours surrounding the storming of the academy. A Solidarity spokesman reported that the union's telephone and telex lines had been cut, as well as communications facilities at factories in the area, presumably in an attempt to interrupt Solidarity's communications with its

However, the spokesman said Solidarity members at national nication beadquarters

Police commandos continued to guard the Warsaw firefighters' school after the cadets' removal. lice forces blocked access to a large threatened to cut all national and international communications area around the academy, exposfrom Warsaw, and the lines were ing themselves to glum stares from

The capture of the academy was effected by the landing of a police commando unit by helicopter in the inner courtyard of the building complex while truck-borne troopers scaled across the outside fence over which they had laid

Once inside, according to cadets interviewed at Solidarity headquarters, they smashed doors and windows, cut chains and padlocks that the students had installed and herded the unresisting cadets into the main auditorium.

The operation blocked traffic during the busy morning hours in densely populated quarter of Zoliborz, Cor bined army and po-

hostile bystanders. "This is what people's Poland has come 10," said a middle-aged woman. "Look at the length of their night sticks."

## Police Are Jeered

The crowd of perhaps 1,000 that had gathered at the entrance to the academy while the police completed their occupation showed its anger openly. People whistled, jeered and insulted at the stolid cordon of police. They cheered the an-nouncement by one of the Solidar-

ity activists who occasionally broadcast messages through builhorns that the army had not participated in the storming.

"Back to your paddy wagons, you bastards," they shouted, and

worse. When soldiers began to remove the barriers around the entrance, they demanded that the police do its own "dirty work." The soldiers looked sheepish.

Clearly they considered the soidiers as a continuation of Poland's national history and the police as servants of an unpopular regime. When the police lowered the Polish flags that the cadets had planted on a stubby tower on the building, the crowd shouted its anger and sang the national anthem.

They sang it once more minutes later when young people on a nearby balcony held up white and red sheets of cloth in a makeshift Polish flag. Members of the crowd held up small flags with the image of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, the sacred symbol of this Roman Catholic nation.

Charter Plan

Approved by

Commons Endorses

Trudeau's Program

United Press International

House of Commons overwhelm-

ingly approved a resolution

Wednesday asking Britain to give

Canada its own constitution for

the first time and remove the last

vestiges of the nation's colonial

The 246-24 vote backed Prime

Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's

measure asking Britain to transfer control of the British North Amer-

ica Act — which has served as

Canada's constitution for 114

years - after modifying it to in-

clude a bill of rights and an

amending formula so further changes can be made later.

the emotion-charged House and

sang the national anthem, "O Can-

ada," simultaneously in French

In Quebec City, Premier René Lévesque, the only one of Canada's 10 premiers to withhold his

province's consent from the agree-

ment worked out by Mr. Trudeau,

suspended legislative proceedings and ordered flags lowered to half-

Legislators rose to their feet in

OTTAWA - The Canadian

Ottawa House

President Reagan addressing the White House Conference on Aging during an unscheduled visit. The president, 70, said that he objected being portrayed as an enemy of his generation, that he would not betray those entitled to Social Security and that he would put it on a sound basis.

# 'It's Hard to Tell on Someone...

# Students Explain Why a Murder Didn't Move Them

By Claire Spiegel and Kevin Roderick Los Angeles Times Service

MILPITAS, Calif. - They went in carloads, some of them more than once, to see Marcy Renee Con-rad's nearly naked body lying in the hills above Milpnas High School.

The victim's former boyfriend took along his 8year-old brother. One student picked up the girl's distant jeans and cut off a decal advertising a rock radio station. Another student tried to hide the body

Then instead of reporting the killing of their com-panion to the police, they went back to class or the local pinball arcade. One went home and fell asleep listening to the radio.

The principal of the modern high school of 1,600 students in suburban Milpitas, outside San Jose, said the youths were not high achievers and often cut classes. But he said they came from good working-class families and that few were from broken houses. Some of the students said they did not report the body out of loyalty to the friend who bragged of the killing. Many said they did not want to get involved because they had been in trouble before and did not

# Lies From Students

trust the police.

Anthony Jacques Broussard, a 16-year-old Milpi-tus flight junior who the police said led several groups of students to the strangled body of the 14-year-old, was arrested two days after the killing when two former students saw the body and went to the police. Even after the arrest, however, students who saw the body refused to volunteer information. When the

police tracked them down, two of them lied. "I told them I don't know nothing about it," said Mark Fowlkes, 16, who said he was one of the first students to see the body and took his 8-year-old

brother along for the ride. Mr. Fowlkes, who was Miss Conrad's steady boyfriend last summer, recalled that it was Nov. 4, a Wednesday, and they were hanging around the park-ing lot of a pinball arcade with two other students, lerry Epperson and John Hansen. They coaxed Mr. Broussard into telling his secret, then accepted his

offer to see the body.

Mr. Hansen said they jumped into Mr. Broussard's truck and went up toward Calaveras Reservoir, with Mr. Broussard pointing out the girl's purse and school book binder lying along the road.

"I knew it was her from her clothes," Mr. Hansen said, "I just said take me home. All I could think about was, Jacques is in trouble now."

'Looked Pretty Real' Mr. Hansen and Mr. Fowlkes' 8-year-old brother did not get out of the truck to look closely at the body. But even from the roadway, Mr. Hansen said

later, "it looked pretty real to me. They drove back, and Mr. Epperson and Mr. Hansen were dropped off at the pinball areade. Mr. Fowlkes went home, holed up in his room with the

radio on and fell asleep without dinner. Mr. Fowlkes, who said he was Mr. Broussard's best friend, went to Mr. Broussard's house the next day. He said he was shown the living room sofa where his friend was strangled. "I thought here I am,

sitting in the same room three feet away from where this chick was killed," he said. Mr. Fowlkes did not tell his parents. "I do not relate to them," he said.

Mr. Fowlkes denied any knowledge of the body to the police and only told the real story when Mr. Broussard was arrested later in the evening. "It's hard to tell on someone who has been your friend for

Many of the students who went to see the body were not Mr. Broussard's close friends. They knew him casually as a likable fellow who was gentle despite his size - 6 feet 4 inches and 230 pounds. Mr. Hansen, for one, said he had met Mr. Brous-

(Commund on Page 2, Col. 1)

# Is Growing

Governments Briefed On Moves by Havana

By Don Oberdorfer . Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration has told govern-ments throughout the world that Cuba has made the Caribbean is-land nation of Grenada "a virtual client" and is plotting to control Nicaragua and overthrow the gov-ernments of El Salvador and Gua-

The U.S. assertions, contained in a lengthy confidential report on Cuban "covert operations" in Latin America, were dispatched Nov. 8 to more than 50 U.S. diplomatic posts to be passed to political and governmental figures. The diplomats were asked to report any "significant reactions."

The briefings for overseas leaders and governments are part of an administration drive, including public statements by its highest of-ficials, to depict Cuba as an in-

creasingly dangerous menace to in-ternational stability. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. continued the drive Wednesday morning at a meeting of the Organization of American States at Saint Lucia in the Caribbean. The State Department has indicated that Mr. Haig planned to discuss the issue with Latin leaders

in three days of talks.

Cuban President Fidel Castro. evidently reacting to the "covert operations" briefings and other similar efforts in recent months, has accused the United States of waging a "campaign of falsehoods and lies" to set the stage for actions "being prepared by the U.S. government against our country." Mr. Haig and other senior administration officials have refused to rule out military or other action in Central America in response to Cuban activity and developments in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and other nearby states. Discussions on the matter within top levels of the administration are re-

ported to be at a sensitive stage. The "covert action" report charged that, "Democratic Colombia, Jamaica, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic have all suffered Cuban interference in their internal affairs. Cuba's immediate goals are to exploit and control the revolution in Nicaragua and to induce the violent overthrow of the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala. At the same time, Cuba is working to sustain terrorism in other countries, and to fan political instability in the hemi-

the lengthy document are that: · Cuban influence in Grenada (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Among specific allegations

sobere '

# State and Local Officials in U.S. Assail Reagan's 'New Federalism' By B. Drummond Ayres Jr. some of Mr. Reagan's interpreta-

New York Times Service
DETROIT — A number of state
and local officials have served notice on President Reagan that they have all but lost faith in his "new

Abandoning their previous reti-cence to attack the concept vigor-ously, the officials labeled it a "meat-ax" approach to budget cut-ting, an "oversimplification" of the Constitution and "a sham and a

Some of the most bitter criticism, delivered here Tuesday midway through the annual conference of the National League of Cities, came from state and local officials who had been considered allies in the president's attempt to shift power and programs from Washington to state capitals, city halls and county offices. Their primary complaint was that responsibilities were being shifted but not the

monetary means to meet them. Shocked to the Core Perhaps the most surprising at-

tack came from Gov. Richard A. Snelling of Vermont, a conservative Republican who is the current chairman of the National Gover-

nors Association.

Addressing the league Tuesday morning and speaking later at a news conference, Gov. Snelling said that he was a good Republican who fully favored a reinvigorated federalism, but nevertheless had been "shocked to the core" by

tions of the way it should work. Gov. Snelling warned that what he saw as the Reagan administration's rush to cut programs, shift responsibilities and reconstruct a governmental system that had taken decades to build up was leading the country toward "an economic Bay of Pigs," a reference to the un-successful attempt by Cuban exiles trained and armed by the United

gime in April, 1961.

"All governors," Gov. Snelling said, "are concerned about the rate at which these actions are being carried out and whether there is an open car.

States to overthrow the Castro re-

The governor said that Mr. Reagan should clarify his views on federalism, and called for a "summit meeting" on federalism and a moratorium on further cuts in federal aid programs, pending adjustments to earlier cuts by state and local governments.

Asked later what effect Gov. Snelling's remarks might have on the president, Richard Salisbury Williamson, assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs, said jokingly: "Dick probably is easily shocked." Mayor William A. Hudnut 3d of Indianapolis, president of the Na-

Mr. Hudnut, a conservative Republican who often supported Mr. the president's "new federalism" was an "oversimplification" of the Constitution.

Mr. Hudnut's views on Mr. Reagan's concept of government were also echoed by Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York City. Some of the president's views on

federalism that he expressed in a White House interview Nov. 19 deeply disturbed many of those who participated in the conference here. This has been particularly true of Mr. Reagan's assertion that his administration sought to "take the country back to the Constitution" by making state and local governments responsible for managing and financing many of the aid programs now run by Washington, and that any citizen who did not like his lot in one state could always "vote with his feet" and move to another state rather

than wait for government relief,

Gov. Snelling saw a danger in such a concept of constitutional re-sponsibilities. "I submit that such a move would be more than a return to the Constitution," he said. "It would be return to the Constitution and pass it by to the period which existed before the Constitution was adopted, when this countional League of Cities, echoed try was a confederation of states in many of the governor's views and which it was assumed that there called his address a "brave analywere no responsibilities which extended beyond state borders except those of a national defense

mast on government buildings to mourn the passage of the resolu-Affects Quebec's Rights

and English.

"That vote substantially affects Quebec's rights and undermines powers in the National Assembly." Mr. Lévesque said.

The constitutional package will be sent to the Senate for further debate and ratification before it is sent to Governor General Edward Schrever - Queen Elizabeth's official representative in Canada for royal assent, and then to the

British Parliament in London. Only the province of Quebec. with its secessionist government. has opposed the federal constitu-tional reform initiative. It claims that the new constitution would

undermine its rights and powers, The predominently Frenchspeaking province has threatened to challenge the federal move in the courts.

# Remain in Commonwealth

Mr. Trudeau has repeatedly assured Canadians that the changes would not affect Canada's standing as a member of the Com-monwealth and that the queen would not be replaced as the sym-

bolic head of state. Canada will maintain its parliamentary democracy. Supreme Court. Senate and other institutions modeled after the British system of government.

# Iraqi Kurds Resume Fight, Pledge Loyalty To Broad New Front

PARIS - Proclaiming allegiance to a broad new opposition grouping. Iraqi Kurds have resumed their armed uprising against the Baghdad government of President Saddam Hussein after more than six years of relative submission, ac-

cording to reliable reports in Paris. The unrest in several areas of northern Iraq reflects in part a weakening of Iraqi Army control because of the need to reassign forces to other fronts for the 14month-old war with Iran. The reports reaching here say it also has been encouraged by fresh military and financial aid from Syria and Iran along with increased organization by the recent coalition of Iraqi dissidents, two key Kurdish parties, breakaway Iraqi Army officers and Shiite Moslem religious

Western diplomatic sources, confirming the tenor of reports from the Middle East, said Iraqi Army control has been confined to the region's major towns and roads, particularly at night, because of attacks by the rearmed Pesh Merga guerrillas since surpmer. It is too early to predict whether the renewed uprising will evolve into another major problem for Mr. Hussein's government, already strapped because the war with Iran is dragging on longer than expected, they added.

## Proclaimed Goal

The opposition grouping, the Iraqi Front of Revolutionary, Islamic and National Forces, was formed in July with the proclaimed goal of toppling Mr. Hussein and revolution his regime with a governreplacing his regime with a govern-ment pledged to democratic freedoms including local autonomy for Iraqi Kurds. Its formation marked at least a partial end to the long history of disputes between various Iraqi rebel groups based in Damascus but unable to join forces against their common ene-

my.

In addition, the grouping renewed for the first time since the Kurdish uprising was crushed in March, 1975, working links between major Kurdish rebel groups and political opponents of Mr. Hussein with access to Syrian or Iranian backing.

Groups belonging to the front, according to the official, include the Kurdish Democratic Party, led

segments of the Iraqi Ba'ath Party led by Bakr Yassin and backed by Syria as part of the perennial struggle between the Syrian and Iraqi wings of the Arab Ba'ath So-cialist Party; the Bassok, or Kurdish Socialist Party, led by Mah-moud Othman; and exiled Shiite Moslem chiefs in touch with Iranian muliahs and accused by Mr. Hussein's government of attempting to foment a Khomeini-style revolution in Iraq.

## Potentially Explosive

Iraqi Shiites, a thin majority of the country's 12 million inhabitants, represent a potentially explo-sive opposition to Mr. Hussein's -run government.

The front, which also has begun dissident radio broadcasts from a dissident radio broadcasts from a station just inside Iran, has pledged to grant Iraq's Kurds self-rule "within the framework of Iraqi national sovereignty." In addition, it has agreed that if it takes over in Baghdad, Pesh Merga guerrillas would guard Iraq's northern borders with Iran and Turkey as "part of the armed forces." "part of the armed forces."

These measures would remove major source of friction in Iraq's Kurdish areas. Although Mr. Hussein set up a Kurdish executive conneil after crushing the revolt in 1975, the Iraqi Army was stationed heavily through the region to make sure Kurdish warriors who returned home remained subservient to government authority.

# Khomeini Urges Removal

BEIRUT (AP) - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, told Iraqi President Sad-dam Hussein to quit Wednesday and join his "friends in Paris beof Durban. fore the people overthrow you."

"I advise you to join your other friends in Paris and form a governother defendants stood in the dock ment there," Tehran Radio quoted of the Pretoria Magistrate's Court, Ayatollah Khomeini as saying in a speech to military cadets at his reswhich was packed with spectators and newsmen. No charge was read

He was referring to anti-Kho-meini exiles in Paris, including former President Abolhassan Sadr and the leftist guerrilla leader Massoud Rajavi.

The Iraqi president declared last month that Iraq was ready to "open the door wide" to cooperate with Iranian opposition groups seeking to overthrow Ayatollah

# **Begin Coalition Defeats** 4 No-Confidence Votes Mr. Hoare stood nappassaveay with his hands behind his back until Magistrate Cornelius van Loggerenberg asked him if he understand of his 10 000-

JERUSALEM - Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition Wednesday defeated four parliamentary motions of no-confidence, introduced by opposition parties to protest a new U.S.-Israel strategic alliance.

With eight members of the 120member Knesset absent, Mr. Begin's coalition defeated the measures by a 57-53 vote. There were two abstentions. The coalition controls 61 seats in the Knesset. Mr. Begin, hospitalized with a

broken hip, did not participate in the vote. But four of his Cabinet ministers, including Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, were flown home from abroad for the vote.

One of the motions was presented by the opposition Labor Party, which contented that the accord gave the United States a lot and Israel virtually nothing. Similar motions were presented by the Communists, the right-wing Tehi-ya (Renaissance) Party and the lib-

Mr. Sharon had been in Washington to sign the agreement when he was called home. He was picked to make the government's reply to the motions.

eral Shinui (Change) faction.

Mr. Begin was able to reach a pairing arrangement with Labor's Haim Bar-Lev, who is also in a hospital with a leg injury, sparing them both a stretcher trip to the

Fearing possible defeat for the four-month-old government if the absent ministers did not return in time, the coalition set the debate for the late afternoon instead of the morning, as is customary.

The government argued that the pact was necessary because it pro-

(Continued from Page 1)

sard only twice and felt no loyalty

to him. Mr. Hansen, who said he

has been in frequent trouble with

the police explained he did not re-port the body "because I was afraid they would get me as an ac-

Mr. Hansen was one of at least

two students who went to take a

second look at the body. Around

noon Thursday, he led friends to

the scene who wanted to see for

themselves if the rumor about a

applied Wednesday to join the

North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-

tion, NATO Secretary-General Jo-

cessory or something."

body was true.

vided protection against a Soviet

An angry opposition accused Mr. Sharon of signing an agree-ment that increased Soviet-Israeli could put the bail up immediately. swered, "Yes, sir," and said he that friction into outright confrontation but got little new from the United 5,000-rand bail. All five were or-

# **Details Unsettled**

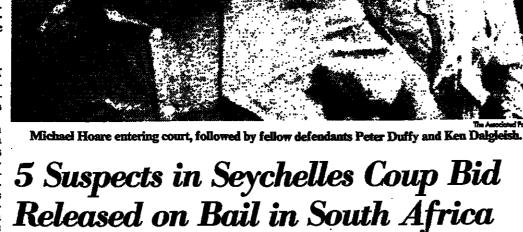
WASHINGTON (LAT) - Defense Minister Sharen said Tuesday that most details of the newly signed U.S.-Israeli agreement on "strategic cooperation" will not actually be worked out until next month and that some of those details may never be made public. U.S. officials at the State De-

partment and the Pentagon refused to spell out precisely what had been agreed to in the pact signed Monday night or to say how it differs from existing U.S. commitments on military coopera-However, the administration's

refusal to discuss details of the agreement, as well as comments on it Tuesday by the State Depart-ment spokesman, Dean Fischer, suggested that the significance of the new pact was chiefly political, not military. Henry Catto, a Pentagon

Henry Catto, a Pentagon (Reuters) — The Seychelles gov-spokesman, when asked what the ernment Wednesday paraded be-agreement adds to U.S.-Israeli refore the international press two of lations, said: "When was the last the five white alleged mercenaries time you told your wife you loved her?" whom it says it captured during the coup attempt last week.

Mr. Fischer, asked about a statement by Mr. Sharon that the swollen faces, were presented to agreement marks "the beginning newsmen as President René said agreement marks "the beginning of a new era" in U.S.-Israel relations, responded hesitantly, saying, "It's the first agreement of its kind, so I suppose you would call it historic.



The two men led from cells in Victoria's prison Wednesday were Resters
PRETORIA — Michael Hoare and four other men, facing possiboth whites from Zimbabwe, and ble death sentences following an authorities said that two South Africans and a Briton were also attempted coup in the Seychelles last week, were released on bail

airstrip to the South African city

tank commander, and the four

out, but according to the official

documents seen in court, the five are charged with kidnapping.

No Maximum Sentence

maximum sentence for the offense.

and legal experts said that the five

could be sentenced to death if

In a move that brought immedi-

ate protest from opposition politi-

cians, all 39 other alleged merce-naries who surrendered when the

hijacked plane landed in Durban last Wednesday were released from prison Tuesday night.

Mr. Hoare stood impassively

stood the conditions of his 10,000-

The Irish-born adventurer an-

The four others were released on

dered to surrender their passports,

to report to police once a week and

not to communicate with state wit-

nesses. After 10 minutes, the hearing was adjourned until Jan. 7 for

Possible Witnesses

that the five could face further

charges apart from kidnapping

when the court reconvenes. Some

of the 39 men released may also

face charges later, while others

born South African; Peter Duffy,

40, a free-lance news photographer with a British passport who has

lived in Durban for years; Ken Dalgleish, 32, a Briton; and Charles Goatley, 27, from Zim-

babwe, were lined up alongside Mr. Hoare.

**Assailants Paraded** 

The two, both with bruised and

that he was convinced that South

Africa had been involved in the coup attempt that ended when 44

and Mr. Lefler, the only youths to

volunteer information about the

plane to South Africa.

ilants hijacked an Air India

Tullio Moneta, 42, an Italian-

would appear as witnesses.

Police and legal sources said

rand (\$10,400) bail.

further investigation.

found guilty.

South African law lays down no

Mr. Hoare, 62, a former British

Wednesday by a South African Standing in front of his cell, Aubrey Brooks, 38, said that he be-lieved the attacking force's mission was to bring back to power the Seychelles' first president, James The decision by the state prosecutor not to oppose bail was the latest twist in the case, which began last week with an attempt to Mancham, who was overthrown depose Seychelles President Albert four years ago. René. The attempt was foiled after a gun battle at Seychelles Interna-tional Airport, during which an In-dian airliner was hijacked from the

Mr. Brooks, who had a bandage around his thigh and limped when led out of his cell said: "I received a \$1,000 down payment and never met the person who paid us."

half of the former president. Mongon, Montson? I am not sure of his name." Mr. Brooks said. Mr. Mancham was deposed by Mr.

The other captive who spoke to the press identified himself as Rog-Officials said that the three other men captured were Robert Sims and Anton Aubic, both South Africans, and Bernard Carey, a Briton.

Three more assailants, including a U.S. citizen, were believed to be still at large on Mahé, the principal island of the Seychelles archi-

# U.S. Says Cuba Is Adding To Its Troops in Angola

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON - U.S. officials have reported that Cuba has reinforced its expeditionary force in Angola during the last few weeks, underscoring the administration's view that the new U.S.-Israeli agreement to combat Soviet surrogates threatening the Middle East and Africa is needed.

The Cuban contingent was decreased from about 12,000 to 10,000 troops during South African raids into Angola in September, the officials said Tuesday, but now is back up to between

One U.S. theory as to why President Fidel Castro of Cuba decreased his forces while Angola was under attack is that he was underscoring his warning that Cuban forces should not be taken for granted in host nations.

Also, sources said, Angola was behind in its payments to Cuba for military help, Angolan officials have told foreign diplomats that Cuba charges \$40 per day per soldier.

Besides the Cubans in Angola, the U.S. intelligence community

estimates that there are about 12,000 troops in Ethiopia and 600

# 'Awfully Good'

Other U.S. sources said Tuesday that hundreds of highly skilled East German military specialists are operating in Algeria, Libya, Mozambique, Southern Yemen and Zambia. "They're awfully good," said one official in crediting them with accomplishments

larger than their numbers would suggest.

Although the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is designed to respond to trouble in the Middle East, its contingency planning has focused on combating Soviet thrusts against oil fields in Saudi Arabia and Iran, not internal subversion by Cubans or East Germans in the region.

The Israelis, sources said Tuesday, wanted to go much further in military cooperation with the United States than the memorandum of understanding provides.

Israel's suggestions, they said, ran to several pages and included elaborate joint logistical arrangements, not just such previously mentioned proposals as storing U.S. weaponry in Israel and re-

pairing U.S. planes at bases there.

However, Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon went home
Tuesday with little of what he had requested, officials said. This may explain why the administration held no briefing on the new strategic agreement and conducted its signing Monday night at a dinner at the National Geographic Society building with no jour-

# U.S. Brief to Governments VICTORIA. Seychelles Says Cuba Menaces Stability

(Continued from Page 1)

"mushroomed" after the coup in March, 1979, that brought to pow-er the current government, which "has slavishly followed a pro-Soviet foreign policy line." Construc-tion of a new Grenadau airport Cuba and Soviet equipment "will give Cuba a guaranteed, Cubancontrolled point for military flights

caraguan territory to provide training and other facilities to guerrillas active in neighboring countries."
The report alleged that 5,000 Cubans, including 1,500 to 2,000 military and security advisers, are working in Nicaragua and that Cuba, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries have supplied approximately \$28 million worth of military equipment to Ni-

• Cuba "played a key role" in arranging the supply of weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas and has arranged contacts between the guerrillas and radical Arab states.

U.S. Fears on Nicaragua Runways WASHINGTON (AP) - A senior U.S. official said Wednesday that the government of Nicaragua has lengthened three runways to accommodate Soviet-made MiG jets and that the Soviet bloc "can see for the first time the possibility of a military base in Central Amer-

# On Currency Violation

The Associated Press PARIS - A Swiss banker has been under arrest since Saturday on charges of violating currency controls, according to police. Officials identified the man as Paul Schnetzler, 51, a senior officer with the Geneva branch of Banque Occidental Pour l'Industrie et le Commerce. Mr. Schnetzler arrived in Paris

last week to meet with about a dozen of the bank's French clients, police said Tuesday. The Geneva branch of the bank was founded in 1979 and is 100-percent controlled by Sir James Goldsmith, the Brit-ish financier.

# Britain to Limit Budget Increase To No More Than Inflation Rate

LONDON - The British government announced Wednesday budget figures for next year that represent no relaxation in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's efforts to control public spending.

A packed session of the House of Commons heard Sir Geoffrey

Howe, the chancellor of the exchequer, announce that spending in the 1982-83 budget would not rise by more than the rate of inflation. Increases beyond inflation in programs such as the military would be offset by cuts elsewhere and by increases in fees, he

With unemployment now at 11.4 percent, members of the opposition parties as well as some nembers of Mrs. Thatcher's own party had called repeatedly and stridently for anti-recessionary in-creases in outlays. Those hopes were dashed by Wednesday's an-nouncement, which similarly con-tained no promise of cuts in interest rates or taxes.

Although Wednesday's presentation did not directly concern taxes, the figures released made clear that little room exists for tax relief over the next 16 months if the government's target of reducing the public-sector borrowing require-ment to £3 billion (\$15.6 billion) from £10.5 billion is to be met.

In keeping with the growing conviction that Britain is slowly emerging from its depression, Sir Geoffrey forecast that the economy would expand by 1 percent next year and inflation would abate further, to 10 percent.

Sir Geoffrey's presentation provoked a stormy response from op-position members, who jeered and laughed through most of his 15minute talk. At times, he was drowned out by shouts of "rubbish" and "disaster.

Peter Shore, the Labor Party's shadow chancellor of the exchequer, said that if the 1-percent growth projected by Sir Geof-frey were maintained, output would not reach pre-Thatcher levels until 1990.

"You have reached a new low in this abysmal statement today," he told Sir Geoffrey, to great opposition approbation.

The combination of no real increase in government spending with a modest economic expansion would mean that spending as a percentage of the nation's output of goods and services would fall to 44 percent, the first decline during Mrs. Thatcher's tenure. Last year it was 45 percent, and in 1979-80 it was 41 percent.

Unemployment would continue to rise, however. The government forecast assumes that unemployment in the fiscal year beginning next April 1 will average 2.9 million, not sachiding recent "school leavers," compared to 2.7 million

at present. In his presentation. Sir Geoffrey said that public spending next year would be allowed to rise to £115 billion, from £105 billion now ex-pected for the current year. The increase next year could actually be less than inflation because spending this year is likely to overrun by £2 billion, Sir Geoffrey indicated Because of higher-than-expected inflation, public spending would be £5 billion higher next year than was estimated in April.

In addition, as past experience in both the United States and Brit-

# **Airlines Meeting** To Discuss Losses On Atlantic Runs

GENEVA — Leading North American and European airlines

began a meeting here Wednesday in an effort to reduce their losses on North Atlantic scheduled services by increasing fares, according to industry sources. It was the first time for three

years that the major companies on both sides of the Atlantic had sought a joint solution to the sharp competition on this route.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA), which arranged the talks among its member airlines, estimates that they will suffer an operating loss of \$650 million this year on their scheduled North Atlantic flights.

At present, a passenger has a choice of more than 100 different fares between Western Europe and North America, 49 of them for the uip between London and New York alone. Some are offered by airlines that do not belong to IATA, such as Britain's Laker. A likely outcome of the Geneva meeting, which may continue until next week, will be a joint decision to ask the airlines' individual gov-

ernments for fare increases of 5 percent to 10 percent during January and additional 5-percent increases in April and next fall, the

# Three Romanians **Facing Execution**

BUCHAREST — Three Romanians, including a wealthy gang leader, have been sentenced to death as part of a government crackdown on crime, an official newspaper reported Wednesday. Scinteia, the Communist Party publication, said Gheorghe Stefanescu, a former manager of a wine storehouse, was sentenced to death for "embezzlement with particularly grave consequences" and two other men were found guilty of "particularly grave murders." Scinteia said the Supreme Court confirmed the sentences, rejecting appeals for mercy.

Mr. Stefanescu was reported to have amassed 3.7 million lei (\$336,000) through fraud, corruption and other offenses. ain demonstrates, reality can often diverge from plan. For example, Wednesday's figures assume that pay settlements in the current bargaining round will average 7.5-percent increases, a 3-percentagepoint drop from last year's levels.

To help meet his budget goals. Sir Geoffrey said, a variety of fees, including for national health insurance, will be increased. Rents in public housing, for example, will be increased by an average of

In addition, property taxes lev-ied by local councils could go up as a result of a plan announced Wednesday to reduce the share of local spending paid for by the central government to 56 percent, from 59 percent this year.



Sir Geoffrey Howe

# China Defines Limits, Freedoms of Liberalism

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING - Chinese intellectu als, frightened by the Communist Party's current campaign against bourgeois liberalism in their ranks, were assured Wednesday that the movement would not develop into another Cultural Revolution or organized assault against

But Hu Qiaomu, the party's leading theoretician and a long-time liberal, also warned writers and artists that they must serve Socialism and expect criticism when

they do not.

Mr. Hu defined clearly for the first time since the campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" began six months ago the limits of creative freedom here — but also the limits of the criticism to which writers and artists may be subject-

Errors Are Cited

Mr. Hu's 30,000-word speech. originally made in August but published only Wednesday in Red Flag, the party journal, appears certain to open a major ideological debate here, for Mr. Hu flatly asserts that that Mao was wrong when he laid down several import-ant political doctrines that are still supposed to guide his successors. Mao erred most seriously, Mr.

politics and in regarding intellectu-als as members of the beargeoisie and thus targets for political strug-gle. These mistakes, Mr. Hu said, led directly to the Cultural Revolution in 1966, but remain part of Communist ideology here.

Hu contends, in declaring that lit-

While dealing with the sensitive question of the role of the intelligentsia in China today, Mr. Hu's speech also reopened what is prob-ably the most difficult political issue the regime currently faces: How revolutionary, how Maoist will its long-term policies be? The publication of his speech probably signals the climactic phrase of a debate that has been going on be-neath the surface for several

The immediate focus of his speech, however, is "bourgeois liberalism." which Mr. Hu defined as opposition to the party's leaderip." And this is the main reason for the campaign against it.

"Mistakes committed by leaders of the party should not be seized to weaken, deviate from or sabotage the party's leadership," he said, according to a summary of the speech provided by the official Chinese news agency Wednesday. "Only more serious disasters would be brought about if this

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

# Yugoslav Airliner's Black Box Found

AJACCIO, Corsica — Soldiers from the French Foreign Legion recovered the black box from a chartered Yugoslav DC-9 sirtiner that crashed into the side of a mountain, killing all 180 persons aboard, officials said Wednesday. The earlier figure of 178 victims was revised Wednesday by

the Yugoslav government.

A black box is a device that monitors and records data on the aircraft and is deciphered to indicate any incident during flight. It also records in the black box may help French and Yugoslav investigators determine what caused the airliner to crash Tuesday morning, minutes before it was due to land at Ajaccio's Campo Dell'Oro airport.

The bodies of some of the victims recovered from the wreckage 30 miles (48 kilometers) from Ajaccio were taken to a church near Mount San Pietro. They were to be brought later to Ajaccio, where a temporary morgue has been set up at the airport.

## Police Bar Visit by Sakharov Friend The Associated Press

MOSCOW - As Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov continued his hunger strike for the 10th day in Gorki, informed sources reported Wednesday that Soviet police had blocked a Moscow friend's visit to check the internally exiled physicist's health.

The sources said that the friend was detained Tuesday by plainclothes policemen outside the Gorki apartment building where Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, have been living and conducting their hunger strike.

The friend was taken away for an identity check and then put aboard

an airliner bound for Moscow, where he arrived Tuesday night, the sources reported. The Sakharovs are striking to protest government's refusal to allow the emigration of Lisa Alexeyeva, who was married by proxy last summer to Mrs. Bonner's son by a previous marriage. The son, Alexei Semyonov, emigrated to the United States three years ago.

# Afghan Copters Kill 5 in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD. Pakistan — Afghan helicopter gunships attacked two buses, two villages and a frontier post inside Pakistan on Wednesday, killing five persons in a border violation that led to an instant protest

The Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Foreign Ministry for the third time in two weeks to receive a strong protest about the attack, in which three civilians also were wounded. Authoritative sources said that Pakistan regarded the attack as the most serious violation of its border since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan two years ago.

# German Leaders to Meet Next Week

BONN - West and East Germany announced Wednesday that their leaders will meet next week on German soil for the first time. The West German government said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit East Germany from Dec. 11 to Dec. 13 for talks with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, at a hunting lodge at Werbellinsee, a lake 60 kilometers (37 miles) from Berlin.

The two have never conferred on German soil, but have met twice, first in 1975 at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and again in May, 1980, at Tito's funeral in Belgrade. Mr. Schmidt's trip has been postponed twice because of East-West tensions over Afghanistan and Poland.

# Habib Confers With Assad in Syria

DAMASCUS — Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, met with President Hafez al-Assad on Wednesday to continue his efforts to reduce Arab-Israeli tensions,

Syrian sources said that Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam tok Mr. Habib on Tuesday that the military agreement signed by Israel and the United States on Monday made the U.S. government "a direct party in this conflict" and, therefore, it could no longer as a mediator.

There was no indication of Mr. Habib's response. In Washington, the State Department had no immediate comment.

# Europe to Launch First Arab Satellite

BAHRAIN — The European Space Agency signed a \$23-million agreement Wednesday in Riyadh to launch the first Arab telecommunications satellite, known as Arabsat. The satellite is scheduled to be launched in early 1984 from the agen-

cy's space center in Kourou, French Guiana, said Ali al-Mashat; director-general of the 22-nation Arabsat group, after signing the contract.

The multi-purpose satellite will provide the Arab world with more than 10,000 telephone circuits and one television channel. Negotiations for a second Arab satellite, to be launched by the U.S. Columbia space shuttle in mid-1984, are in their final stages, Mr. al-Mashat said.

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Spain Formally Applies For NATO Membership Reiders BRUSSELS - Spain formally

seph Luns announced. The application was welcomed by the 15 members of the Atlantic alliance, he said in a statement. It was issued after a meeting of the 15 countries' representatives at which Greece's Socialist government lifted earlier objections to Spain's entry, diplomatic sources

California Students Tell Why a Murder Didn't Move Them Dave Lefler, a 16-year-old stu-dent at Calaveras Hills High School, said he touched the body on the arm. Mike Irvin, a former Milpitas student, said he prodded the body with a downed roadway marker and tossed aside a garbage bag of leaves that had been placed

> Mr. Lefler recalled being shaken and saying, "that's someone's daughter down there." But Mr. Hansen, who reportedly had bet a marijuana cigarette the body was real, was only interested in collecting the bet, Mr. Lefler said.

When Mr. Lefler and Mr. Irvin announced that they planned to go to the police and report the body, Mr. Hansen and Robby Engel, another student along on the midday

trip, resisted.
Mr. Hansen and Mr. Engel confirmed later that they had not wanted to go to the police, and instead returned to school. Mr. Hansen said later, "All I could think torial Affairs in the Interior Dewas if they caught us up here, they partment from 1975 to 1977, was would think we did it." · Mr. Engel, who said he would

like to be known around campus

Later Thursday he told the as ambassador to Norway.

Detectives said Mr. Broussard

To Pacific Island Talks United Press International WASHINGTON — President Reagan has named Fred M. Zeder 2d, 60, of Honolulu, as his personal representative to conduct negotiations on the future political status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Mr. Zeder, who was director of the Office of Terri-

given the rank of ambassador.

Gerald Thomas, a newly retired

admiral from San Diego, was nom-inated to be ambassador to Guya-

na. Mark Evans Austad, of Scotts-

dale, Ariz., ambassador to Finland

from 1975 to 1977, was nominated

The 16-year-old student, who crime to the police before or after has been identified as Kirk discovery of the body. Milipitas police said they know of 13 persons who viewed the body. Rasmussen, reportedly told the police that he was trying to help Mr. Broussard clude capture. The police said that a teen-age girl who accompanied Mr. Rasmussen on one trip cut the radio station patch

school principal, Charles Perotti, "I found a dead body." Mr. Perotti called police. took four loads of friends to the site in all, including one student who has been charged as an acces-

ready been reported by Mr. Irvin hide the body with a garbage bag

But by then the body had al- sory after the fact for trying to

full of leaves.

off the victim's jeans. The police said the case was unusual because, although witnesses routinely do not want to get involved, people usually came forward when the crime was murder. The police said that it was not illegal to fail to report a crime and that the only youth who had been arrested was being accused of trying to help Mr. Broussard clude

Mr. Irvin, who reported the murder, says now that he would have made the report anonymous-ly. He said all the publicity had been a bother. But he said he was waiting to be asked for an interview on the CBS television show "60 Minutes." He added: "I won't talk unless I get the money up.

French Hold Banker

# Senate Panel Finishes Probe of Casey, Finds No Cause for Removal

Vashington Page Service WASHINGTON - The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence released a report Wednesday criticizing CIA Director William J. Casey for mattention to detail but finding no cause to call for his re-

The report, which is six pages long, was completed Tuesday but not released until Wednesday to give Mr. Casey time to read it. "It's safe to say the whole situa-tion is not very flattering." Sen. Harrison H. Schmitt, Republican of New Mexico, told reporters Tuesday. "But you can't come to the conclusion that he is unfit to serve ... I just wish he was more attentive to details in his personal

The key finding of the report is that Mr. Casey is not "unfit to serve" as CIA director.

Lested 4 Months

The committee's investigation, which lasted four months, delved primarily into Mr. Casey's business dealings and his failure to disclose various aspects of them in the financial reports he made to the Senate when he was nominated to be CIA director.

There were omissions," Sen. Schmitt said. "I'm convinced they were inadvertent, but there were omissions."

By Cristine Russell

Vashington Past Service

WASHINGTON - New five-

year cancer survival statistics show that patients with the disease "are

Several committee Democrats were less sympathetic. Sen. Walter D. Huddleston of Kentucky said, My personal conclusion is that he has not been that inattentive, that it has been by design maybe. I raise that as a question."

Sen. Huddleston said he also felt

the report, which the committee accepted in place of a longer and more detailed version, contains enough evidence for President Reagan to conclude that it might be best for Mr. Casey to leave.

"I would think that an administration that has said much about strengthening intelligence ought to give consideration to whether it ought to continue" with Mr. Casey in charge, the senator said.

Little Support Seen

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said that "with one or two exceptions" on the committee. certainly people were not pawing over one another to support Mr.

Sen. Leahy said he was most concerned about allegations that Mr. Casey had misled potential investors in an agribusiness firm and his failure to list all the sources of income required under Sen-ate rules for presidential appointees subject to confirmation. Sen. Leahy said some committee members no longer had any confidence in Mr. Casey's credibility.



William J. Casey

Sen. Schmitt, however, said that part of the problem lies in "the ethics-in-government environment" that legislators have created in recent years. "We have made it unbelievably complex," he said. "The main thing we found is that he was not attentive to detail

in his own business matters," Sen. Schmitt said. But he said that should not be held against Mr. Ca-sey in his capacity as CIA director. At the CIA, Sen. Schmitt maintained, Mr. Casey has improved morale and "is demonstrating his fitness every day" in the intelli-gence field. The New Mexico Republican said there was no ques-tion in his mind that Mr. Reagan would keep him on the job.

# U.S. Statistics on Cancer Patients Indicate a Rise in Survival Rates

survival for all groups, compared to 40 percent in the earlier studies.

living longer now than ever be-fore," the head of the National Only Figures Available Cancer Institute has reported. John Young head of National Cancer Institute's demographic analysis section, later noted that The latest numbers, considered the most complete data of this kind compiled by the federal gov-

crament indicate that at least 46 percent and possibly as many as 50 percent of white patients diagnosed with cancer from 1973 to 1979 are "curable," said the institute's director, Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr. The figures were reported Monday in a preliminary form to the National Cancer Advisory

The survival rate is up from the five-year figure of 41 percent earlier reported for white patients diagnosed with cancer in the period 1967 to 1973, Dr. DeVita said that the increase indicates that the medical profession is having more success curing cancer than anyone

For all races and sexes combined, the five-year survival rates are slightly lower, Dr. DeVita said. The new figures show a 45-percent

the numbers were not strictly comparable, but that they were the only national figures available.

"Curable" is defined as those patients who do not die of cancer ithin five years after their disease is diagnosed. Cancer institute officials said that except for cancers of the breast, prostate and kidney, five-year survival is a reliable, although not absolute, indicator of the probability of long-term cure.

First From Program

Dr. DeVita stressed that the 46percent figure for white patients was conservative and that further analysis of the survival data may well show that 50 percent of white

patients survive for five years or

The new survival data is the first to come from the SEER program, for Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results, which collects information about the occurrence and outcomes of cancer in patients in a 10-percent sample of the U.S.

The early survival statistics were taken from a smaller federal fol-low-up studies conducted largely university teaching hospitals and may not be as representative, Mr. Young said. He said that he did not know if the survival rate of this group was higher or lower because it might include more desperately ill patients, but that they might have received better treat-

Dr. DeVita said that the new SEER survival data independently "confirm and exceed" recent estimates he has made for congressional testimony. He had said earlier this year that about 45 percent of the 785,000 patients diagnosed with serious cancer in 1980 may be

# Permit for Vessel to Burn PCBs Alarms U.S. Environment Groups

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The incinerator ship Vulcanus, once used to destroy leftover Vietnam defoliant Agent Orange, will begin to burn 3.6 million gallons of oil full of dangerous PCBs in the Gulf of Mexico next week under a controversial research permit usually given only to small-scale test projects.
Until last week, the October permit to Chemical Waste Manage-

ment Inc. of Oak Brook, Ill., had no requirement that the burn be proved effective until more than half of it was finished.

That was "an oversight," said T. William Musser, an Environmental Protection Agency official, and will be remedied in an amendment going out this week. The amendment will allow 850,000 gallons to

By Keyes Beech
Las Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK -- Vietnamese leav-

ing their country legally for reset-tlement abroad under the United

Nations-sponsored Orderly Depar-

ture program reached a record-high of 1,692 during October, offi-cials said Wednesday.

5 Are Detained

In West Berlin

As Spy Suspects

BERLIN - Three Soviet offi-

cers, a Soviet diplomat and an uni-dentified East German were de-tained after allegedly trying to ob-tain classified information from a U.S. soldier based in West Berlin,

U.S. authorities said Wednesday.

West Berlin state security offi-

cials and U.S. military police joint-

ly apprehended the espionage suspects in West Berlin's Grunewald Forest on Tuesday af-

ter the unidentified soldier -- with

the consent of his superior officers

- acted as a decoy, a spokesman for the West Berlin U.S. Mission

in accordance with the four-power Berlin agreement and after questioning, the spokesman said,

the Soviet suspects were handed over to an accredited Soviet diplo-

West Berlin officials held the unidentified, 41-year-old East Ger-

man suspect pending further inves-tigation by a local judge.

mat in East Berlin.

Record Number Leave

Vietnam With UN Aid

a plane instead."

be burned before the ship's "de-struction efficiency" is certified, an amount that still alarms some will handle PCBs as well as it did competitors and environmental

The 334-foot ship, a converted tanker, has never before tried to destroy PCBs (polychlorinated bi-phenyls), which are highly stable and hard to burn. The oil is also contaminated with dioxin, one of the most deadly substances known. Critics worry that PCBs escaping into the air from incom-plete burning could be carried by the prevailing Gulf winds from the burn site in the middle of the Gulf about 350 miles (560 kilometers) southwest of Mobile, Ala., to populated areas, possibly endangering the health of millions.

But Mr. Musser, a physical scientist in the EPA water office's

Agent Orange, which is also con-taminated with dioxin. Another agency official said the burn area was chosen because the winds there should not carry the PCBs

The Vulcanus' permit amendment will require that the ship's "destruction efficiency" be validat-ed at the end of its first trip to the Gulf, Mr. Musser said. Three more trips would be needed to complete

the 3.6-million-gallon project.

Donald Carruth of the American Eagle Foundation, a small environmental group of retired gov-ernment officials, called the situa-tion "a slapdash arrangement" in which there is no evidence of its

"We're concerned that it be absolutely and thoroughly checked before this begins, and that a full complement of monitoring personnei go along," he said.

**PCB Production Banned** 

Paula Waters, a company spokeswoman, said the firm is charging businesses that own the The figure is small compared with the thousands of Vietnamese PCB oil \$3 to \$7 per gallon to take care of it. At that rate the permit is worth \$10.8 million to \$25.2 milfleeing by boat, an official said, but large enough to encourage the hope that Vietnamese "who want to leave the country will think lion. An EPA inspector and an in-dependent monitoring firm will be twice before taking a boat and take on the vessel to watch its "combustion efficiency," with anthonity to halt the burn at any time, she said. The officials acknowledged, The EPA banned PCB produc-tion in 1979 and prohibited its dis-posal in landfills last year. But mil-lions of old electrical transformers however, that there would always be large numbers of Vietnamese so much in disfavor with the Communist government that they would not dare apply for the UN proand capacitors containing PCB-la-den oil are either still in use or

# The October figure brought the total number of arrivals under the program in 1981 to 7,548. Of the October number, 283 went to the Spain May Open United States, 167 to France and the rest to 16 other countries. About 55 percent of the arrivals qualify as immigrants and 45 percent as refugees. They have several things in common. Nearly all are members of what had been the South Victorian and did class. Gibraltar Frontier

large-scale disposal method.

MADRID — Spain has begun preparations for the possible re-opening of its frontier with the British colony of Gibraltar, which was closed in 1969 by Franco, offi-A Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said work began a few

jected as misfits by the Communist government because of their "bourgeois" background.

Nearly all of those going to the
United States have relatives alsaid the work could take three or

members of what had been the South Vietnamese middle class — merchants, engineers, professors — with a better-than-average edu-

Despite their skills, they are re-

ready established there.

Preference is given to Victnamese seeking to be remitted with
their families, former U.S. governtheir families, former U.S. government employees, former employees of American companies and those who were closely identified with the U.S. war effort. Anyone who has spent two or three years in a Communist "re-education" camp is also eligible.

The spokesman said talks on the Gibraltar problem between British and Spamish diplomats in Madrid were going well. It is hoped that an accord will be reached before Spamish Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo pays an official visit to London on Jan. 8, the spokesman said.

cial sources said on Wednesday.

days ago to ready the frontier cusfour weeks to complete but stressed that no date had yet been fixed for opening the border.

The spokesman said talks on the

# Reagan Considers Shift In Stand on Controllers

friendly audience, since the union was one of the few to endorse Mr.

Reagan for president last year. The

delegation of 23 Teamsters offi-

cials was led by Roy L. Williams,

the president of the union, who

was indicted last May in Chicago

on a charge that he attempted to

bribe Sen. Howard W. Cannon

Democrat of Nevada, to gain fa-

vorable votes on trucking deregu-

**Deregulation Opposed** 

trucking deregulation out of a fear that will lead to a proliferation of

trucking companies and make it more difficult to organize the in-

Mr. Reagan on Tuesday reiterat-

ed his own opposition to trucking deregulation, a position he took during the 1980 presidential cam-

The president was to meet Wednesday with Lane T. Kirk-land, president of the AFL-ClO, and the group's executive board.

Mr. Reagan had not met with Mr.

Kirkland since January. Since then, the White House has been

angered by the labor leader's criti-

cism of administration policies, especially the "Solidarity Day"

march that he helped to organize

in September.

A leading aide, saying there was a difference of view within the

White House on the question of

rehiring the controllers, said both

the president and Transportation

Secretary Drew L. Lewis Jr. wen

**British TV Rates Increase** 

United Press International

higher annual television reception license fees effective Wednesday,

years over the objections of the

British Broadcasting Corp. The cost of a license for a color televi-

sion increased by about \$23.50 to \$90, while the annual fee for a

black-and-white set went up \$5.85

but froze the new rates for thr

LONDON — Britain announced

opposed to such a sten.

The Teamsters have oppose

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has begun a campaign to repair his frayed relations with organized labor by saying he might reconsider his three-year ban on rehiring dismissed air traffic controllers for any federal job.

The possible modification of Mr. Reagan's hard-line position against the controllers was expressed during a meeting at the White House on Tuesday with leaders of the Teamsters union.

White House spokesmen emphasized, however, that there was no change in Mr. Reagan's position against rehiring any of the 11,500 dismissed controllers to their old

controllers for any federal job was declared because the administration deemed the strike illegal. The federal employees walked out on Aug. 3 to demand higher wages and shorter workweeks.

Rumors of Rebiring

After the Teamsters meeting, there was a flurry of reports that Mr. Reagan was contemplating rehiring the dismissed employees. These reports apparently came from secondhand accounts of Mr. Resean's general comments that maybe some things can be done" to help the dismissed workers, according to a participant at the Teamsters meeting.

The rumors were so extensive that J. Lynn Helms and Michael Fenello, administrator and deputy administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, assured su-pervisors at 250 facilities around the country of "no change in our

The session with the Teamsters' leaders marked the beginning of a two-day effort by Mr. Reagan to ease the strains that have developed with labor leaders in recent months. Those tensions have been caused both by the controllers' strike and by the administration's budget and tax cuts.

The Teamsters group was a

# Fake Depository Outside a Bank **Enriches Thief**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — A phony night deposit box outside a Springfield bank looked so real that the thief who created it may have got away with up to \$100,000, according to the police.

The fake safety deposit box was apparently set up during the weekend. Officials said Tuesday that they did not know exactly how much the thief got, but customers who found that money had not been credited to their accounts have begun filing reports with the bank and police. The estimates range from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The police said the box looked so good that people that assumed the original was out of order and used what they believed was a temporary one. The fake box was mounted over the top of the original box.

# **EEC Trade Talks** Are Set With U.S.

BRUSSELS — A delegation of four U.S. Cabinet-level officials, led by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., will hold talks on trade problems with members of the EEC Commission on Dec. 11, a European Economic Community spokesman said Wednesday.

Announcing what he termed "an imprecedented consultation," the spokesman said Mr. Haig would be accompanied by Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, Com-merce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and William E. Brock, the special trade representative.

The EEC Commission president, Gaston Thorn, will lead the Common Market delegation. Details of the talks have not been set, the spokesman said. Mr. Haig is also to attend a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels, he

# **U.S. A-Plant Faults** Called 'Inexcusable'

By Wallace Turner New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — The

chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has told executives of the nation's utilities and builders of nuclear power plants that he finds the failure of their quality assurance programs "inexcusable."

"During my first five months as NRC chairman," Nunzio J. Palla-dino said Tuesday, "a number of deficiencies at some plants have come to my attention which show a surprising lack of professionalism in the construction and preparation for operation of nuclear facilities. The responsibility for such deficiencies rests squarely on the shoulders of management."

Mr. Palladino, who began his five-year term July 1, spoke at the annual conference of the Atomic Industrial Forum, a four-day session that has drawn about 2.500 scientists researchers and industry

## Lapses of Many Kinds

"There have been lapses of many kinds — in design analyses resulting in built-in design errors, poor construction practices, in falsified documents, in harassment of quality control personnel and in dequate training of reactor op-

erators," he said.
"Quality cannot be inspected into a plant," Mr. Palladino said. "It must be built into the plant. All of you, I am sure, would say that you know this, but the practices at some plants do not confirm that the importance of this principle is always understood."

Mr. Palladino's remarks centered on the nuclear electric generating plant industry's responsibility to help make reforms work in trimming back the complexity and delays caused by federal regula-

The nuclear power industry has been beset by several problems in recent years. The Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania has remained closed after an accident in March, 1979, that was the worst in the industry's history.

More recently, several design er-rors were found at the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant in California. The regulatory commission issued a permit to allow loading and testing of that reactor, owned by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., then withdrew the permit when errors were discovered in the blueprints for earthquake support systems.

Serious Conditions In his remarks, Mr. Palladino

took note only of the Three Mile

"It is important to me, and, I would hope, to all of you, to see some real progress soon in developing the means to finance and carry out an expeditious and complete cleanup of Three Mile Island Unit 2," he said. "Conditions per-sisting on that site since the accident took place can only be regarded as very serious."

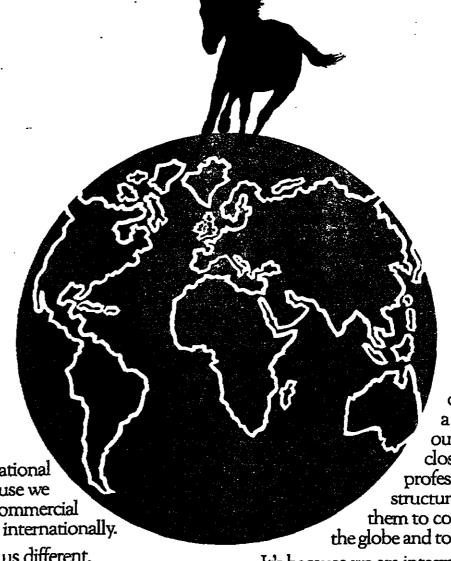
He said that because of the Pennsylvania accident, "the industry and the NRC have suffered a loss of credibility that can only be regained over time." The responsi-bility for regaining public confi-dence rests with the utilities who finance and operate the plants and the construction companies that build them, as well as with government regulators, he said.

**Reliance on Contractors** He called on the utility companies to examine their policies on quality control and questioned whether there was too much reliance on contractors to maintain

quality. He suggested that "just as all utilities have certified independent financial audits of their fiscal activities," there should also be similar audits of their quality control

measures. There was little immediate public reaction by utility operators, but Wallace Behnke, vice chairman of the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago, which relies heavily on nuclear power, was quoted as saying, "I was dismayed at Mr. Palladino's paintbrush job. His inspectors are around all the time to see what's wrong."

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# Herald Tribune

Page 4 Thursday, December 3, 1981

# A Real Middle East Strategy

there's no telling what it is trying to achieve.

Its new memorandum of "strategic ac-

cord" with Israel, like last summer's "strategic consensus" with Saudi Arabia, promises elaborate military help for no discernible diplomatic objective. The consent of West Europeans to make a token contribution to a Sinai observer corps is being affirmed in a flurry of papers that pronounce the Camp David treaties both dead and alive. The peace between Egypt and Israel is being completed with an offer of Palestinian "autonomy' that defies definition. And a fragile cease-fire passes for policy in poor Lebanon.

America is central to all these separate agreements, struggling to lead a coalition of moderate nations that hope to avert another Arab-Israeli conflict. But it is not leading them anywhere, for the simple reason that it has been unwilling to prescribe and promote a resolution of the Palestinian problem.

That is, admittedly, a formidable task. No conceivable Israeli government will soon permit the birth of a full-blown Palestinian state in the West Bank. And the militant Palestinians camped in Lebanon are using Soviet weapons and exploiting Arab conflicts to hold out for nothing less.

But as Saudi Arabia and other members of the Arab League proved again last week, they cannot unite behind any attainable diplomatic goals of their own. And as Egypt learned, the only way to extract concessions from Israel is through collaboration with Washington, not Moscow.

There may be no peaceful answer at this stage. But no one can know until the Reagan administration finally puts the Palestinian issue ahead of its obsession with Soviet moves

The United States is proclaiming so much in the Middle East. Only progress on that consensus in the Middle East these days through. And the way to pursue it is not by "completing" the Camp David accords but getting Israel and the Palestinians to face up

to their real meaning.

The Camp David framework provides an evolutionary process, not a Saudi-style conference that extremists would dominate. It provides a role for the United States but not as a substitute for negotiation and collaboration among the parties.

It provides for a five-year delay in settling the status of the West Bank and Gaza and the boundaries of Israel — subject to the veto of Palestinians as well as Israel, Egypt and Jordan. Until then, it promises Palestinians "full autonomy," a "self-governing authority." a strong local police force and the "withdrawal" of Israel's military government.

Prime Minister Begin has signed those terms, even though he seems now to fear that they would produce a clamorous Palestinian entity. The Palestinians, blind to that opportunity, have helped him back away by rejecting the whole approach. In today's climate, therefore, the Camp David terms appear once again to be a compromise, offering plausible promises of self-determination to Palestinians and security to Israel.

The time to revive those terms is now, before Egypt and Israel sign off Camp David. The way to revive those terms is to give them American definitions and to get Israel to cease all unilateral measures in the West Bank at the first sign of Arab interest. For if this opportunity is missed, the drift will be toward yet another war, more costly but no more conclusive than the four so far.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# The Case Stays Open

A United Nations team of experts on chemical warfare issued its report this week on whether chemical warfare is being waged in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The document concludes that the group was "unable to reach a final conclusion."

A few weeks ago the United States announced that, after five years of trying, it had procured firm physical evidence that 1) identified the agents allegedly being used as biological toxins produced by an obscure fungus, and 2) proved that the mycotoxins are being used as a weapon and are not the result of a natural outbreak. It believes there is strong but not conclusive evidence linking production of the toxins to the Soviet Union.

If the administration is correct, the implications are profound. Use of such a weapon would be a flagrant act of cruelty and also a flagrant violation of both the 1925 Geneva Protocol outlawing chemical weapons and of the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention.

The experts' group, whose inquiry was launched by the UN General Assembly early this year, has had a troubled existence. Its mandate was far too limited to accomplish its goals. The UN official in charge of its activities is a Russian who reportedly was less than helpful in gaining the team's access

to the areas it needed to investigate. So far, the experts have only visited the refugee camps in Thailand. Pakistan has recently granted permission to visit Afghan refugee camps on its borders, but Laos has refused permission and Undersecretary-General Ustinov reportedly refused to deliver the request to the ruling regime in Cambodia, which the Kremlin does not recognize.

The team did apparently hear stories from Laotian and Cambodian refugees similar to those documented by the United States. However, it arrived too long after the alleged attacks to find supporting medical evidence. It obtained vaguely identified physical samples, which are being analyzed, but it notes that, whatever the results of these tests, they will prove nothing, since the group cannot prove where the samples came from.

The UN group has not accomplished much so far. But it found enough evidence to ustify extending its mandate, and a r tion to do that is expected to be put before the General Assembly in the next few days. If it passes, as it should, the group must be given adequate time and financial resources to accomplish a difficult task.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# **Trading With Japan**

Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan has reorganized his Cabinet, apparently in the hope of reducing the friction with the United States over trade. Mr. Suzuki is only the latest in a long succession of Japanese politicians and diplomats to try to decide how seriously to take the perennial American complaints about a trade imbalance that is now very large and getting larger.

Americans themselves give two very different answers. U.S. bankers and economists tend to reply that the trade deficit with Japan is not in itself terribly significant. A lot of the world's trade is triangular, and it is the total trade balance with all countries together that counts. For the past couple of years, the total U.S. trade deficit has been offset by the massive earnings of American foreign investments, creating a satisfactory balance.

But American manufacturers, and American congressmen, usually take exactly the opposite view. Their companies and their constituents are under fierce competitive pressure from Japanese products. It simply isn't fair, they argue, to allow Japan almost unlimited access to the huge American market when American goods have such difficult and conditional access to Japan's.

The question of competition is worth pursuing. Even if both Japan and the United States were totally open to each others' goods, Japan would continue to run a substantial trade surplus. Japan must import all

its oil, for example, and must earn the dollars to pay that bill. But the Japanese market is not totally open. By no means all of the barriers to imports are imposed by government policy. Sometimes it's a matter of deliberately dilatory resistance by Japanese officials at low levels. Sometimes it's the idiosyncracies of the Japanese distribution system. Sometimes the American product is simply not well adapted to the Japanese consumer. It is open to question, for example, whether the American automobile companies could ever sell many of their cars in Japan. But there is no doubt at all about the difficulties of clearing a foreign car for sale in Japan.

An even more sensitive issue arises when the Japanese government appears to be organizing an industrial monopoly to compete abroad. Within the Reagan administration there is rising concern about the Japanese government's success in promoting the industry that makes integrated circuits - the silicon chips that are the nervous system of a computer - and ships them to America.

Mr. Suzuki and his new Cabinet would probably be correct in concluding that U.S. policy is not terribly sensitive to trade imbalances, even when they are large. But it is quite sensitive to trade practices that are, in the American tradition, unfair - and there, Japan is risking American reactions that can be dangerous to both economies.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Dec. 3: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Roosevelt on Japanese

WASHINGTON — It is generally believed here that President Roosevelt will make a strong recommendation to placate Japan in his coming Message to Congress. This expectation is emphasized by the emphatic position taken by the president in rebuking Mr. Hayes, Representative from California, who is strongly anti-Japanese and has pending a bill which would exclude the Japanese almost as rigidly as the Chinese are excluded under the existing law. Mr. Hayes has in his possession a joint resolution requesting the president to make a new treaty in which Japan would be required to recognize the right of the United States to deal with the question of immigration of the Japanese as it deems fit.

1931: Prehistoric Elephant

NAIROBI - Proof has been found that prehistor ic man lived in East Africa long before the flint age, according to leaders of the East African Ar-chaeological expedition, who claim to have made discoveries of the greatest scientific importance at the Oldoway Beds in Tanganyika, chief of these discoveries being an excellent preserved skeleton of a dinotherium. It was in that region that Dr. Hans Reck, eminent German professor and archaeologist, discovered in 1913 a human skeleton belonging to an early age. The dinotherium was a mammal that science has generally regarded as being a prehistoric cousin of the elephant. The beast's bones were found in the same archaeological "horizon" as Dr. Reck's man.



# Economic Message From Britain

"Tight control of the money

supply in an imperfect economy," Mrs. Williams writes, "hits invest-ment and employment harder and

sooner than it hits inflation. When

interest rates increase, firms put off new investment; firms unable

to finance working capital go to the wall; moreover, higher costs

are often passed on in the form of

"Tight money," she says, "similarly hits jobs long before it hits wages. Organized labor is often

strong enough to resist and delay

any attempt to drive real wages

United States than in Britain, she

concedes, because of the relative

weakness of American unions. But

in either country, "real wages will only fall when unemployment has

gone so high that it has seriously

undermined the unions' bargaining

out by events in Britain since the Thatcher government came to

power. Last week, The Economist

Jobless Record

Crosby election, because unem-ployment was at a record postwar

high and the economy was still

more than 7 percent smaller — in real terms — than it had been

when the Tories came to power in

There are enough differences be-

tween the Reagan and Thatcher programs and between the Ameri-

can and British economies to make

anyone cautious about predicting a similarly bleak picture in the Unit-

ed States when the Reagan econo-

larities to make Mrs. Williams' book a cautionary tale for our own

But there are also enough simi-

my arrives at its third birthday.

the spring of 1979.

But that was no help in the

That analysis has been borne

This may be less true in the

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The victo-ry of Shirley Williams in the Crosby by-election, outside Liver-pool, last week made her the first person claiming membership in Britain's new Social Democratic Party to win a seat in Parliament. In trouncing the Conservative and Labor candidates in what had been historically a Tory strong-hold, she became the 24th SDP member of Parliament, the others all having switched from the Labor or Conservative benches.

But the election meant much more than that. It confirmed the public opinion polls showing that the SDP-Liberal alliance which supported Mrs. Williams now commands such a strong plurality in Britain as to gain a majority in Parliament if a new election were

being held today.

Whe: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher actually calls that elec-tion, in the autumn of 1983 or the spring of 1984, it is very likely that Mrs. Williams' victory will be seen as a landmark in the political realignment of that nation. And it is far from impossible that the former Labor minister of education could become Mrs. Thatcher's successor.

So it was not just academic curi-

osity that set me last weekend to reading "Politics Is For People," the book Harvard University Press published last August as a much-expanded version of the Godkin lectures Mrs. Williams delivered in Cambridge, Mass., in 1980. Nor are her thoughts pertinent only to an understanding of what is hap-pening today in British politics. Much of what she has to say applies to our own situation in the United States.

# Recession

The monetarist elements of President Reagan's policies have produced an unexpected recession in the United States just about as quickly as they led to a planned recession in the first year of Mrs. Thatcher's government - and for

**Spending Policies** 

mand stimulation in a wide-open

economy, cost-increasing labor

Nov. 4) to transportation are yield-

eration of the consequences. The Democratic opposition has not helped, choosing to center their criticism on the politically visible.

yet relatively minor, cuts in trans-

By contrast, France is risking substantial increases in productive

public spending; more money for science and infrastructural invest-

ment, more museum guards, teach-

ers and Métro police. Depending

on how much private-sector activi-ty is "crowded out" by the larger

hudget deficit, the policy will likely

their example.

-Letters-

conservatives and a stimulating treatise for those Democrats strugprove disappointing in terms of creating employment. But there is A mainstream American econoimportant work to be done toward mist finds it easy to criticize the directions in which the Mitterrand enhancing both productivity and the quality of material life, work which the public sector may not algovernment is taking French poli-cy: gratuitous nationalizations, de-

one aspect of true "supply-side economics" Paris has got hold of and Washington chooses to ignore. PAUL M. HOHENBERG. and tax measures amid stagflation, and a general inability to choose between "class struggle" and "solidarity" in dealing with the private sector. However, glib free-market advocates should remember that Giscard d'Estaing and Mrs.

# Curious Match

Giscard d'Estaing and Mrs. Thatcher took their advice, and Your Nov. 20 article on men's fashion expert Alan Flusser states that he wears "Brooks Brothers button-down shirts": the accompakonald Reagan...may profit by On one point, too often overnying photograph depicts a man looked, French policy is wiser than American, particularly for the long run. Concern for the size of the U.S. budget has taken the form of deep cuts in almost every program with a narrow-gauge spread collar. It's asserted that Mr. Flusser "never, but never, goes without a vel-low flower in his buttonhole." The flower sprouting from Mr. Flusser's buttonhole is of a shade darker than that of his tastefully that potentially contributes to eco-nomic performance, while largely sparing the military and income-security categories which are much somber-toned suit. Finally, Mr. Flusser states, "I don't recommend larger yet economically sterile. Crippling reductions in everything from technical education (IHT decorative jewelry for men," sin-gling out "excess rings" for opprobrium: the photograph shows Mr. Flusser sporting a sapphire ring which could only be considered as ing inadequate fiscal savings; meanwhile, an avalanche of propa-ganda has blocked serious consid-

MARK R. FINKELSTEIN.

# Unthankful

Paris.

We hoped that Art Buchwald would have overhauled his longoutdated column on Thanksgiving and what it means to the French. Let's face it, who under 30 can remember when Plymouth was a "famous American automobile"? And the French now eat as lamentably as Americans all year. B. ZELONKA.

gling to find sensible alternatives to the Reagan policies, if they prove to be a failure.

Mrs. Williams has some plausible notions about industrial and technological innovation, about job training and the alternation of education and employment throughout a working life, about the encouragement of small business, the democratization of unions, the application of incomes policy, the improvement of schools, and about the return of social services to the community

level. All of them are challenges for us no less than for Britain. Most refreshing of all, she brings a humane intelligence to these topics that makes it easy to see why she is such a popular candidate on the hustings.

The same combination of qualities that is bringing a new party to birth in Britain could contribute to the rebirth of the oldest party in

the United States.

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# The Gold Standard: Back to Wampum?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In a troubled world, it is something of a joke that grown-ups who could be occupied otherwise are seriously discussing going back to a gold standard to regulate the creation and value of money. Perhaps, as economist Herbert Stein bitingly suggested, we should consider going back even further — "to wampum."

The idea is denounced as ridicu-

"to wampum."

The idea is denounced as ridiculous not only by conservatives like Stein, who thinks there are better ways of controlling the money supply, but by liberals, Keynesians, and central bankers who view the gold standard as a straitjacket which has never performed the anti-inflation miracles claimed for it by true believers. it by true believers.

But gold is getting new and se-rious attention from a Gold Commission appointed by Congress, which by next spring is to make recommendations "concerning the role of gold in our domestic and international monetary systems." Although an overwhelming ma-

jority of the commission appears to be against a gold standard, the idea is not being brushed aside. For example, Federal Reserve Board Governor Henry Wallich, one of the members opposing a gold standard, warned in a speech in Paris recently against "the sim-ple arrogance of saying that the gold standard is ridiculous and not worth talking about."

## Assumption

Wallich's point is that a negative view of the gold standard "must be based on the assumption that, in the future, we can handle our affairs better than we have in the

past." That's fair enough.

The gold standard would not be getting the attention it is getting, and there never would have been a Gold Commission, if the world's politicians and finance ministers had not exhibited such a thoroughgoing inability to manage their countries' monetary or fiscal affairs, or to promote economic

So along come the gold bugs, who say that the only way to prevent the value of paper dollars from eroding is to control the supply of money by tying its growth to the growth in the official gold-stock. A "correct" price for gold would be established (itself quite a trick). The United States would then obligate itself to buy and sell gold freely at that official price.

The advocates of this system claim that so long as the gold price is steady, the dollar price of all commodities will remain steady. They assert that for more than 50 years prior to 1933 — when Frank-lin Roosevelt took the nation off the gold standard — prices and exchange rates were steady.

## Instability

There are lots of holes in this line of argument. As economist and gold expert Edward M. Bernstein points out, there was a great deal of instability during this period, including the Great Depres-sion itself and other financial pan-

But suppose, for argument's sake, there had been price stability at a time when there was a gold-backed currency? That doesn't suggest that what may have worked in a horse-and-buggy era with no commitment to full employment or other noble social goals will work in today's world, so much more complex and sophisti-

"In the global environment that prevailed for much of the 19th and early 20th centuries," says New York securities analyst James A. Sinclair, "when the causes of world economic and political order were well served by the gold standard and the British Navy, it might

work again."

He goes onto say that in a world dependent on instant communication, it would be easy to set off a run on the Treasury gold stock. Just imagine, for example, an announcement by either Yasser Arafat or Col. Qadhafi that he had acquired modern wagnots. "In toacquired nuclear weapons. "In to-day's world," Sinclair concludes, "the risk is high that [gold] conver-

## Dependent on Mining

Many Americans and the great majority of economists, Wallich concedes, still subscribe to Keynes' description of gold as "a bar-barous relic." It is apparent that if the United States went back to a gold standard, we would be more dependent on the Soviet Union's and South Africa's decisions on how much gold to mine and mar-ket then on our own policy judgments and priorities.

Yet, as part of the monetarist revolution of the 1970s, and with the knowledge that President Reagan himself has a pro-gold bias, the danger is that the Gold Commission will be tempted to find a compromise, throwing a hope to the gold layer.

bone to the gold bugs.
One such proposal was made to the commission by monetarist Robert E. Weintraub of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. Weintraub suggested a restoration of the regulation which until 1965 required the Federal Reserve to hold gold certificates — representing gold held in Fort Knox — as reserves against its notes and lia-

Weintranb's is a clever compromise: It would introduce a rigid rule into monetary policy that limits money-supply expansion by the annual amount of a predetermined increase in the value of the "gold cover." It would thus erode the independence of the Federal Reserve. That takes care of what the monetarists want. And the gold bugs would get their foot in the door. Once they do — watch out! That's why the Gold Commission ought to block, firmly if politely, any effort to bring back the bar-barous relic into the system. ©1981, The Washington Past.

# No Easy Way for Russia in Africa

By Jonathan Power

ONDON — The Libyans have of supplying arms to factions or been successfully prized out countries that appear "revolutionof Chad. The peacekeeping force of the Organization of African Unity is now arriving to take their place. But what about all these Russians, Cubans and East Germans still operating in the rest of Africa? How permanently en-trenched are they? And can they be pushed out as neatly as the Libyans appear to have been in

In answering such questions it is important to bear in mind that although the Soviets and their allies are interested in Africa, it has never been a priority target for Soviet foreign policy. Military support there has been in large part for rev-olutionary causes — for the MPLA in Angola, the Mengistu govern-ment in Ethiopia, SWAPO in Namibia or Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU at the time of the Rhode-

sian struggle. But the Soviet Union has given short shrift to long-term support of African countries in terms of aid and economic help.

Failed in Madagascar

Indeed, it could be argued that ways do well but which the private sector does not do at all. Here is Soviet policy in Africa today is much less ambitious than in czarist times. Czar Alexander III played an active role in trying to outwit the British in Africa. Russia tried repeatedly to obtain a protectorate in the Danakil region (now Eri-trea). A Russian presence in the Red Sea was intended to frustrate the British ambition to control a swath of imperial terrority from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo. Russia tried, b: t failed, to estab-

lish a colony in Madagascar and to secure a protectorate over Ethiopia. The records indicate that Czar Alexander and his successor, Nicholas II, were almost obsessive ly interested in the fate of Africa. Today, however, conversations with senior Soviet figures usually

suggest not only a great degree of ignorance of the affairs of the Afriin continent but a lack of interest in anything but the reflex response

So burdensome are Soviet commitments to Eastern Europe, Cuba and Vietnam that it has rarely been possible for the Soviet Union to offer the help that Africa values most over the long term — eco-nomic aid. In sub-Saharan Africa, Soviet

military aid, estimated as \$500 mil-lion in 1979, dwarfs its economic aid, a mere \$21 million. Total Soviet economic aid in the 25 years to 1959 was less than \$500 million. Western aid, by comparison, was more than \$12 billion in just the three years 1977, 1978 and 1979. Even Moscow's friends do poorly. The only Soviet credit to Mozambique since independence was a loan in 1976 worth \$13 million. Soviet trade arrangements, usu-

ally conducted on a barter basis, have often alienated rather than wooed the countries involved. For example, Guinean repayments on Soviet loans for the development of the Kindia bauxite mines are believed to have exceeded what Guinea earns from the bauxite it has had to supply to the Soviet Union. This is because the Soviets fixed the prices at below world market levels

It is also important to be aware that the policies of the Soviet Union, their East European and Cu-ban allies, although broadly in tandem, do diverge at certain critical

Attempted Coup

Most revealing are the tensions that have grown up on occasion between the Soviets and the Cubans over African policy. The evidence is still unclear, but there is good reason to think that while the Soviets had prior knowledge of the attempted coup against Angolan President Agostinho Neto in 1977, they did not attempt to warn Neto about it. It was left to the Cuban troops to put the coup down and

And in Ethiopia, it appears that

the Cubans have firmly opposed Moscow's wish to use Cuban troops to put down the rebellion in Eritrea. These disputes certainly do not make it any easier for the Soviet-East European-Cuban alli-ance to "steamroll" through Africa, as some have suggested is their

Looking back to the 1960s adds another reminder that Soviet influence never was as devastatingly effective as is often suggested these days. It is a remarkable fact that the entire anti-colonial struggle failed to produce a single Marxistminded regime. Markist strains have been in evidence in Algeria and Guinea in particular, but were never totally dominant. Nationalism, negritude, religion, pan-Africanism and homebred, nonscientific "African Socialism" have been the more powerful influences.

Uncomfortable

None of this proves that, in the future, slices of Africa won't fall under Soviet sway, but it does indicate that there is no cause for panic. The Soviet Union, with its rigidity, its anti-religious fervor and its emphasis on the state at the expense of the family or village, sits uncomfortably in Africa. Its military aid will be used in moments of crisis, but for the longer haul it appears to have little that the Africans find sustaining

Indeed, there is no good reason why the West should not close off the few holes through which Soviet influence can still crawl. The sub-tle way the French government has worked with the OAU to displace the Libyans in Chad is worth emu-

The French, by insisting on the OAU by playing the charter of the OAU by the book, have shown how it should be done. If the United States had followed the same rules at the time of the Ethiopia-Somalia clash or with the Angola-South Afcase of with the August-South Al-rica dispute, the Russians and Cu-bans might not have the few foot-holds they have. 01981, International Herald Tribune.

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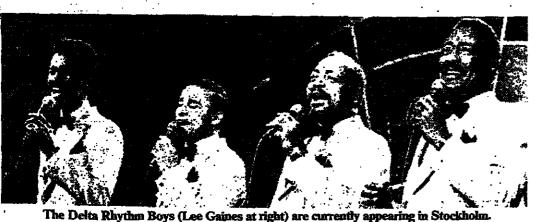
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An enlarged orchestra under Barry Words-



# Delta Rhythm Boys: Harmonizing From 'Amos 'n' Andy' to Finland

By Michael Zwerin

onal Herald Tribune PARIS — Back in the primitive days of radio, Kingfish used to sell insurance to Andy: "The minute your foot slips up there on that window and you start falling, they pay you right away. Don't even wait they have would add: "You be making more as all."

Then Amos would add: "You be making money all the way down. All you got to do is look up and enjoy

Segue to this big bass voice singing: "Blue skies, smilin' at me, Nothin' but blue skies, do I see."

That was Lee Gaines, then joined by the other three Delta Rhythm Boys, and if you're too young to remember Amos 'n' Andy you can still enjoy the Del-tas, who are alive and harmonizing in Europe.

Gaines' voice was once described as "having no

bottom." He is the only remaining member of the original quartet, formed at Langston University in Oklahoma in 1933. With the Mills Brothers, the Golden Gate Quarter, the Ink Spots and the Charinteers, the Delta Rhythm Boys rode a vocal quartet craze in the '30s and '40s.

. The Delta's big hits were the spiritual "Dry Bones" ("the knee bone connected to the thigh bone"), and wocal versions of Duke Ellington instrumentals like "Take the 'A' Train" and "Just Squeeze Me," both with lyrics by Gaines. His bass voice singing the melody was the group's trademark.

The usual reaction in the United States today to

the group's name is "What? Are THEY still around?" Which is understandable when you consider that they spend about five months a year on such circuits such as a six-week tour of Finland

The Deltas first came to Europe in 1949 and have been based on the Continent since 1959. They toured with Jacques Brel several times. They were pulled increasingly back to Scandinavia, having recorded Finnish folk songs in Finnish and swinging versions of Swedish folk songs. Tenors Walter Trammell and Ray Beatty live in Sweden, baritone Hugh Bryant in Finland, and Gaines has an apartment in Paris.

## More Than the Allotted Space

. The adjective that comes to mind for Games is "dignified." It is not only physical size that accounts for him filling up more than his allotted space in a crowded cale as he tells the Deltas' history

"I was born in Tupelo, Miss." (where Elvis Presley was born a generation later). "Richard Pryor has a soutine where he says that Tupelo is right next to Onebelow, which sort of describes the town. I played the sousaphone and bass violin and got a scholarship to Langston University, where I sang in the freshman-class vocal quartet and we won first prize.

"Dr. Horace Mann Bond, father of Julian Bond, the politician, helped us get admitted to Dillard University in New Orleans, where he was dean. Dillard had a wonderful music department under the direc-

sion of Dn Frederick Hall.
"First we waxed floors, unpacked furniture and

baby-sat to pay our mition. We began to give concerts at Alabama State, Tuskeegee, Tennessee State and Wilberforce University. Our program would consist of African, slave and emancipation songs and we'd finish with 'Lift Every Voice and Sing.' Finally Dr. Bond decided to wipe out our tuition debts and give us a scholarship which was fortunate because we

didn't have the money to pay it anyway."

The fledgling Deltas, then called "The Frederick Hall Quartet," were invited for a three-month tour of South America (they were held over for eight more) during the summer vacation of 1936. One reviewer there said they were "even better than the Mills Brothers," because they could sing their complicated

harmony and rhythm a cappella. They quit school and went to New York where "Dry Bones," which they sang in seven keys moving up and then down a half-step at a time ("the producers liked that." Gaines said) landed them radio guest shots. They lived in Harlem on "Strivers' Row" next door to composer-songwriter Enbie Blake, who set up auditions. They sang the song "Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones" in the Broadway revue "Sing Out The News."

### In the Movies

In Hollywood they began to appear in movies. They backed Ella Fitzgerald, and Lena Horne recorded Gaines' lyrics to Ellington's "Just Squeeze Me." "We were under contract to Universal Pictures in 1942." Gaines said, "and they wanted us to play porters on this train going through the South. We asked them why we had to be porters and they said, well, all the porters are black. We said there are black lawyers and doctors too. They said we had a point but this picture had a train going through the South in it and they needed a song, so we should think about it and if we had another idea let them know.

"We were getting a lot of good fan mail from black Gls saying whenever we see you guys m a movie we're not ashamed because we know you're always going to be sharp, so we came to the conclusion, if it's got to be on the railroad, why can't we be GIs on leave. Then we strike up a song at the station. The producers said 'Great idea,' so we didn't play

Like many other Afro-American musicians, the Deltas came to Europe after the war at least partly because pobody asked them to carry their bags. They stayed when they found that Europeans appreciate their culture more than Americans

Gaines and the other Deltas have survived two generations of fickle fashions and changing personnel. Though he looks like he retired from professional football about a decade ago and could still throw an aggressive block, he gives his age as "between 60 and 70." Ask what's his secret and you get a sly smile:

"Deita Rhythm Boys: Grand Hotel, Stockholm, through Dec. 9; Hotel Ruhl, Nice, Dec. 15-Feb. 15.

# London Stage: 'Royal Highness?' Is a Royal Dud

By Sheridan Morley nal Herald Tribune

ONDON — Once in a while, and luckily not too often, a play comes along which is so stunningly, mind-bendingly terrible that it transcends the normal laws of criticism. One such is now to be found at the Palace Theatre. It's called "Her Royal Highness?" and it's written by the director, Ray Cooney, along with Royce Ryton, who is to the English theater roughly what ex-royal nannie Crawfie once was to English journalism, which is to say he writes truly awful things about royalty.

Billed as "a comedy," "Her Royal Highness?" is set across the first six months of this year, leading up to the royal wedding and its central notion is that during those lengthy preparations Lady Di gets cold feet and runs home to mother to have a bit of a think about the whole affair, while an Australian lookalike (played of course by the same actress) is flown in to impersonate the future Princess of Wales at various public

## Help From 'Pygmalion'

This allows Ryton and Cooney to borrow virtually an entire act of "Pygmalion" and restage it as pal-ace officials try to teach the model to walk and speak like a fair lady, but the rest of the play appears to have been not so much lifted from Shaw as put together from old gos-sip-column headlines. Set on a bare stage occupied only by a flight of stairs apparently left over from some prehistoric Miss World competition, the play gives you the impression that you've been locked up amid the royal waxworks at Madame Tussaud's for 21/2 hours, only without so many laughs.
In a cast of more than 20, all of

whom commendably get through the evening without tearing up their Equity cards, actresses play

## Arts Agenda

VIENNA — Valery Paner will stage, characgraph and dusine principal roles in new productions of Stravinsky's "Petruskka" and Kansky-Korsakov's "Sheherazade" for a and tensity-tertained a same access for a double bill that will have its first performance at the State Opera Dec. 19. He will dence Petrushka, with Golina Panava as the Ballerina and Franz Withelm the Moor in the Strework. Reswithing Over will denote the a in "Sheherstoode," with the Pomovi, visity work. Resetting Over was cance me title role in "Sheherstrode," with the Penovi-Jolantian Seyfried, Ludwig Korl and Ludwig Musil in other leading parts. Guesther Schneider-Slemssen and Rolf Langesfasts are the designers and Hous Grof and Woldemor on the conductors respectively for estimate and "Sheherazade." Later per-moss are scheduled for Dec. 22 and 25.

LYONS — The new program of the ballet of the Lyons Opera, which will have eight performances from Dec. 4 through 12, includes "The Four Seasons," to music by Vivolet, and "Variety," to Chapin, both with charteography by Gigi Caciulagus, and Hons Van Massen's "Five Tanses for all three works are by Jacques Rapp, Dominique Debart will conduct the Vivaldi work and Elisabeth Coothe queen and the queen mother and Mrs. Thatcher all looking more like Danny La Rue in drag-The audience is given free flags to wave, though I rather wish they'd also given out earplugs for lines like "You're taking on an awful responsibility Diana - look at Lord Snowdon, he never got used to it." But the really alarming thing about "Her Royal Highness?" is that it is, I suspect, going to make a great deal of money. A hefty advertising campaign, coupled with the brilliant choice of the Palace Theatre makes it look like a winner. All the finale lacks is the massed bands of the Grenadier Guards.

The script is of such breathtaking inadequacy that when nothing much is happening on stage (as of-ten it isn't) the cast feels obliged to turn to the audience with little bomilies on the future of the monarchy. It is not that the play is offensive to royalty, but that it is offensive to paying customers who expect more for their £6 seats than dialogue apparently copied off the inside of a cracked coronation sou-

To the Aldwych from last year's Stratford season has come the Alan Howard "Richard III" in a somewhat subdued version of Terry Hands' original production, though clearly still intended as a companion piece to the current Howard-Hands "Richard II," also in the Royal Shakespeare's Lon-don repertoire. The plays stand as twin pillars at either end of the history cycle, and "Richard III" ends the way "Richard II" begins, with a new king bathed in a kind of

in common and it is arguable that both director and star have actually been hampered in their approach to "Richard III" by having to work on it in tandem with "Richard II." Thus this is no longer the jokey hunchbacked villain of Olivier memory but rather a tall, elegant, poetic figure only fraction ally disfigured, a man who you feel could as easily have been dislodged by Bolingbroke as by the seedier and more barbaric politics of the later play.

But the production is full of wonderfully theatrical images set against a slatted jet-black backound, none finer than the last where Richard is actually pinioned to the battlefield of Bosworth by the ghosts of those he has destroved so that Richmond may then run him through with a lance. The parts here (notably Howard's as the king, Derek Godfrey as a splendidly wry Buckingham and Sinead Cusack as a tragically sexy Lady Anne) add up to rather more than the whole, but as a kind of anti-coronation, a pageant of blood and corruption, it works well enough.

Meanwhile the RSC at Stratford is closing its season at The Other Place with a rare revival of "Money," Bulwer-Lytton's 1840 Victorian satire, in a rousing production by Bill Alexander. As a comedy of fortune-hunting and a morality play about the corrupting influence of money and as a latter-day "Timon" it holds up admirably, thanks to a cast all of whom manage to live happily on the border-line of old Punch cartoons.



Marc Sinden and Eva Lohman as the royal couple (and trio).

# Sadler's Wells Stages 'Different' 'Swan Lake'

By Noel Goodwin ational Herald Tribune

MANCHESTER — A new production of "Swan Lake" that is traditional yet different has been added to the touring repertory of the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. The most famous of classic ballets is seldom the same from one production to another, which is one reason it endures, and this time the company's director, Peter Wright, has had the collaboration of the Soviet-born ballerina, Galina Samsova, in preserving aspects of the Russian bal-let tradition as well as adding new elements. Samsova came to the West 20 years ago,

having begun her career with the Kiev Ballet, where "Swan Lake" was danced in choreography by Alexander Gorsky. Some of his dances ve been incorporated here, including a classical sequence in the first act and Hungarian and Spanish character dances later. Wright has created others while keeping intact Ivanov's lakeside dances of the swans.

Wright has also done a great service for the ballet and Tchaikovsky's music by insisting that it is no mere seatimental fairy-tale but a romantic tragedy of dramatic as well as fantastic character. He encloses it within two images of death — a funeral procession for what we are told is Prince Siegfried's father, visible dur-

ing the prelude, and the lifeless body of the rince recovered from the lake at the end. Added point is thereby given to the need for the prince to marry, and his reluctance to do so.

The only disappointment at the loudly acclaimed Manchester premiere (in the city's refurbished Palace Theatre) was in seeing so intelligent a production overdressed and overdesigned in heavily Gothic style by Philip Prowse. The stage is encumbered with pillars that are fixtures throughout, while extravagant beadgear and voluminous cloaks for minor characters make the stage look further congest-

## Dramatic Elements Strengthened

But the ballet has acquired stronger elements of dance drama. Act 1 becomes a surprise party for the prince put on by his friend Benno during the period of court mourning, hence his mother's anger when she finds them carousing. The famous pas de trois in this act is no longer a formal divertissement but a foursome for the prince, Benno and two girls listed as cour-tesans. After a traditional lakeside scene in which the evil Rothbart is a personality and not just a sinister symbol, the ballroom scene is peopled with three foreign princesses and their courts invited for the prince to make his choice of a bride. Each princess has a new classical solo by Wright introduced by one of the usual "national" dances for their attendants. The last act has been stripped of the extra

Tchaikovsky music Drigo orchestrated in 1895, and follows the original course except for an added pas de deux by Wright to music from Act 3 for the despairing Odette and Siegfried. In the following storm episode Rothbart loses the helmet which apparently holds his magic powers, so he cannot restrain Odette from flinging herself into the lake. After the prince has followed her, there is a vision of them united in eternal bliss as Siegfried's drowned body is recovered by Benno. Samsova herself danced Odette-Odile in the

first cast, showing grandeur of style and technique except in Odile's foueties, which I was surprised she even attempted. David Ashmole was her prince, skillful and assured in movement but needing more conviction in acting.

worth offered generally respectable playing.

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet is performing "Swan Lake" at Birmingham Hippodrome Dec. 3-5, and at the Monte Carlo opera Dec. 21-Jan.

# A Reshuffled Cabinet Takes Office in Spain

By James M. Markham

New York Tones Service MADRID - A newly reshuffled cabinet led by Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, who has been strug-gling to keep his riven center-right party intact, took its oath of office Wednesday before King Juan

Aside from the selection of a woman to hold a Cabinet job for the first time since 1937 - the new government contains few novelties or surprises, and its composition appears dictated almost en-tirely by Mr. Calvo Socio's need to appease factions in his party. the Union of the Democratic Cen-

The premier, according to well-placed political informants, had initially explored the idea of bringing prestigious outsiders into the government to strengthen it amid problems with the military and defections in the Cortes (parliament). But concerns over party unity fi-nally took precedence in his choic-

"This is not a government to respond to the problems of Spain," declared Felipe González, leader of the opposition Socialist Party, "but instead one that responds to the problems of the Union of the Democratic Center." Mr. Goncalez, whose party has muffled its criticisms of the premier because of military unrest, offered to form a broad coalition government that would shore up the foundations of Spain's young democracy.

# More Hope

"I have more hope than concern," Mr. González said at a news conference. "The overwhelming majority of Spanish society is betting on living together in peace and liberty. Only a minority is against. But we need a government capable of giving hope.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo brought only four new faces into his govern-ment, including Soledad-Becerril Bustamante, a woman deputy from Seville, who was named cultwe minister. Key Cabinet posts - foreign affairs, interior, justice - did not change hands, and, contrary to some expectations. Alberto Oliart, a civilian, remained as defense minister.

Though both King Juan Carlos and Mr. Calvo Sotelo play import-ant roles in shaping defense policies. Mr. Oliant has been criticized for asserting little apparent control over the armed forces since the unsuccessful military coup last Feb-

A spreading sense that the goverument does not have the military in hand was accentuated last Sunday when an army captain in the northwestern city of La Coruña oidered military policemen to attack a leftist demonstration against the 1980. The projected deficit

North Atlantic Treaty Organization that had been authorized by the civilian authorities.

Although the military police have no responsibility for civilian affairs, the military policemen detained seven persons, and at least one was severely beaten. The captain who ordered the assault on the crowd was acrested, but a Defense Ministry statement said that he had heard insults shouted against the armed forces - suggesting that somehow his action was under-

One silent actor in the Cabinet shake-up was Adolfo Suárez, the former premier, who is known to be worried that Mr. Calvo Sotelo is moving the government too far to the right. To placate Mr. Suárez, who has contemplated bolting the party altogether, the premier named several of his followers to

Cabinet jobs.

The only Cabinet member to

By Frank J. Prial New York Times Service

PARIS - The Socialist govern-

ment here, like the conservative

administration in Washington, is

trying to change what it sees as a runaway social security system.

in common: they have antagonized both friends and enemies. In each

country, the social security effort has been called the administra-

tion's first major political mistake. Both social security systems have been in the red for most of

the last decade, and both are fac-

The Reagan administration is still wrestling with its problem, but

the government of President Fran-

cois Mitterrand has just put in force a package of measures designed to bring the French social security program back into surplus by the end of 1982.

A Stopgap Measure

Mauroy and his minister of nation-

al solidarity, Nicole Questiaux, have emphasized that the program

is purely a stopgap measure. They

have promised a wide ranging new

plan by midsummer of next year.
The financing of the social securi-

ty deficit is no more than the first

the government's social policies,"

Mrs. Questiaux said last week.

step toward a total reform of all

The French social security sys-

tem has been in delicit every year

since 1974 with the exception of

Both Prime Minister Pierre

ing huge deficits.

The two efforts have one result



lose his job for seeming incompetence was Health Minister Jesús Sancho Rof, who was implicitly blamed for a scandal over adulterated cooking oil that has taken 210 lives. But Economics Minister Juan Antonio García Diez, whose departments were also touched by the cooking oil scandal, was elevat-

ed to deputy premier.

France Enacts Measures to Rein In

A Runaway Social Security System

occur this year and 25.8 billion in

French government last week will draw 16.85 billion francs from em-

ployees and 15.6 billion francs

from employers. Another billion francs will be obtained by dou-

bling the tax on car-insurance premiums. There will also be a

government subsidy of 2.5 billion

The bulk of the additional em-

ployee contributions comes from a

l-percent increase in payments to the government health plan. Em-

ployers face a 3.5-percent increase in the ceiling used to compute their payments to the health plan.

The plan, which does not need legislative approval and is already

in effect, drew swift criticism from

both the unions and the employ-

The two largest unions, the Communist-controlled Confedera-

tion Générale des Travailleurs

(CGT) and the Socialist-controlled

Confédération Française des Tra-

vailleurs (CFDT), said the 1-per-cent increase in employee pay-

ments would reduce the purchas-

ing power of workers at a time of

There are several parallels be-tween France's social security problems and those in the United

States, But there is also a funda-

The U.S. social security system, to \$47,700.

ers' association.

severe inflation.

menual difference.

The plan announced by the

through 1982 is just under 36 billion francs, or about \$6.43 billion. Of that, 10.15 billion francs will in spite of its expansion in recent years, is still fundamentally a retirement and survivor benefits pro-

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo

## Italy's Christian Democrats Urge Party Rejuvenation, 'New Morality' The party leaders, on the con-trary, made it clear that they in-By Henry Tanner New York Times Service

ROME — Italy's Christian Democrats, who lost the premiership last summer for the first time in 36 years and suffered other debilitating setbacks during the year, have just concluded a general assembly in which speaker after speaker called for the rejuvenation of the party, for a "new morality" and for an end to scandals and corruption in high places.

Only new men and new ideas can save the party now, most or all the speakers said.

But by the end of the assembly last Sunday night, the calls for re-newal had lost much of their meaning because most of the oldguard leaders, who have dominated the party and the country for decades, joined the chorus apparently without any thought of

In France, in addition to retire-

ment and survivor benefits, the so-

cial security system provides com-plete health care and a generous

France's obligatory social security expenditures, 451 billion francs in 1979, were up 14.4 percent to

516 billion francs last year. They

are expected to go up another 14.3 percent this year to 581 billion iranes. From 1960 to 1978, accord-

ing to French government statis-

tics, social security expenditures

grew twice as fast as the gross na-

tional product. According to gov-

ernment figures. 40 percent of the

people who are economically ac-

tive now support 60 percent who

are inactive, including a steadily

The American system while

more limited, has grown enor-mously. In 1970, 528.8 million was

paid out. Last year, that figure rose

to about \$105 billion. This year, it

will be as much as \$123.8 billion

and next year about \$141 billion,

the same for both employer and employee. On Jan. 1 of this year,

the rate went from 6.13 percent on

income up to \$25,900 to 6.65 per-cent on income up to \$29,700. On

Jan. I, 1982, it is scheduled to

jump again, to 6.7 percent on in-

come up to \$32,100. By 1986, it will be 7.15 percent on income up

In the United States, the rate is

with a deficit of \$11.5 billion.

growing proportion of elderly.

system of family allowances

party and that there will be no basic shakeup of the leadership.

But many of the speeches reflected an unprecedented disenchantment by members and sympathizers. There is fear that the party, having lost the premiership, is caught in an irreversible decline and will eventually lose its predominant position altogether. According to a recent opinion poll, only one in nine Italians

tend to maintain control of the

wants a Christian Democrat to lead the government again. The poll was taken by the news maga-zine L'Europeo five months after Premier Giovanni Spadolini, head the small Republican Party, took office. The Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, also wants to be-come premier, and his party has been gaining ground, as several speakers in the Christian Demo-cratic assembly pointed out. To reach the big heavily guarded

conference hall in suburban EUR, the delegates had to walk through angry pickets who proclaimed through bullhorns and leaflets that they were members of a building cooperative headed by a former Christian Democratic minister and had poured their life savings into the venture but that no houses had

One delegate, Giuseppe Costamagna, a member of parliament from the Turin region, from the rostrum upbraided the party leaders next to him for having failed to show any interest in the protest outside and for refusing to launch an investigation that could lead to court action against one of their

Mr. Costamagna, apart from accusing the party leadership of underhand dealings in exercising power in the country, also charged that the party elders were clinging to their seats long beyond their time. He asked Amintore Fanfani, the most senior of the party's elder statesmen: "Do you intend to step down or not? Will you make rotation [in the leadership] possible or not?" He did not cite Mr. Fan-

# Price Rises Announced For Egypt Oil Products

CAIRO - Prices of gasoline, burane gas, kerosene and other oil products for private industry have been increased by 20 percent, the Egyptian Oil Ministry said inesday.

A ministry official said Egypt would impose 20-percent price increases on such products each year until 1985 as part of a campaign to phase out subsidies on oil products and to bring prices into line with

fani's name but identified him by his role in the party, and there was no mistaking whom he meant.

Another delegate, Achille Ardigo, threatened from the speaker's rostrum to take the initiative for founding "another Catholic party" if the Christian Democrats failed to adopt necessary party reforms. A similar threat came from Roberto Formigone, another delegate.

Umberto Agnelli, a former Christian Democratic deputy, told the assembly that the Christian Democrats had become a "party of mediation," which had lost its ability to make decisions and system-atically resorted to "the method of procrastination."

# Future Secretaries

In a vote at the end of the as sembly, the party leaders went along with a proposal from the floor to have future party secretar-ies elected by a party congress in-stead of being agreed upon in the gotiations between the leaders of

various factions. Mr. Costamagna had proposed that the party secretary be elected in a secret ballot, but he withdrew his suggestion under pressure from

The general assembly was at-tended by delegates of organizations and groups that are supporting the Christian Democratic Party without being formally a part of it. The party had invited them in the hope of restoring its image as a broadly based Catholic party. Nonmembers will have the right

next spring for the first time to attend the party congress that will elect the new party secretary. They will make up 10 percent of the del-

# Andrew Corry, 77, Ex-Envoy, Is Dead

WASHINGTON - Andrew Vincent Corry, 77, a mineralogist and career Foreign Service officer who was U.S. ambassador to Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and the Maidive Islands in the 1960s, died of emphysema Nov. 24 at a hospital Mr. Corry was ambassador to

Sierra Leone from 1964 to 1967.

He then served as U.S. ambassa-

dor to Sri Lanka and the Maldives an island group in the Indian Ocean, before retiring about 1969. He joined the State Department in 1947 and became minerals attache in New Delhi later that year. He was consul general in Pakistan a consultant to U.S. agencies in South America and coordinator of senior Foreign Service policy at the State Department's Foreign Service Institute before being appointed an ambassador.

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# A Day of Infamy's Too-Unforgettable Lessons Are the Actions That Saved a Nation After '41 Still Valid in '81?

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

TEW YORK — The bombs that blasted Pearl Harbor on that unforgettable December Sunday 40 years ago permanently changed the American republic. For the disaster of Dec. 7, 1941, left Americans with more than simply an urge to zap the Jap. We were determined to win the war, of course. but beyond that we were determined to make sure that the United States would never again be vulnerable to devastating surprise attack. As the traumatic experience of the Great Depression led to the resolution to make the economy depression-proof, so the traumatic experience of Pearl Harbor led to the resolution to make the nation war-proof.

And, as making the economy depressionproof required fundamental transformations n traditional values and procedures, so the effort to make the nation war-proof brought in its wake basic changes in American life. A. laissez-faire domestic policy had manifestly failed to protect the American people against the ravages of unemployment, so the Depression meant, among many other things, the end of laissez-faire. An isolationist foreign policy had manifestly failed to protect the American people against the perils of war, so Pearl Harbor meant, among many other things, the end of isolationism.

The essence of isolationism was not total American abstinence from world affairs. We were never isolationist as a nation in matters of trade or finance or culture or travel or humanitarian concern. Isolationism meant essentially unilateral diplomatic action that is, going it alone, pursuing an independ-ent course in world affairs, without allies or systems of wider international security. It meant specifically, in Jefferson's words, no entangling alliances.

For some time before Pearl Harbor, Franklin D. Roosevelt had warned the nation that isolationism could no longer guarantee national safety in a world threatened by aggressive dictatorship. In October, 1937, four years before the Japanese planes swarmed out of the sky, he had said, "Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification ... civilians, including vast numbers of women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air. If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that America may ex-

America did not escape. America was not granted mercy. The generation that fought the bitter war read the lesson with great clarity. Lt. John F. Kennedy, a war hero, watched the founding of the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945. It was a beginning. he felt, but not enough. "You have seen bat-tlefields where sacrifice was the order of the day," he wrote a PT-boat comrade, "and to compare that sacrifice to the timidity and selfishness of the nations gathered at San Francisco must inevitably be disillusioning."

Still, even if nations were not prepared to yield sovereignty in the interest of peace, they had at least formed a world organization dedicated to peace, and the United States was in it. In 1949 the United States ratified the North Atlantic Treaty and entered the NATO alliance. This was only the start. Entangling alliances, so long rejected, soon became standard operating procedure. John Foster Dulles, critics used to say in the 1950s, suffered from a bad case of pacto-mania. The republic has never quite thrown

## The First Lesson

The failure of unilateral action to protect the country was the first lesson drawn from Pearl Harbor. A second lesson was the failure of the American intelligence system. The Japanese had achieved total surprise, and the project of making the country war-proof therefore required a new approach to intelli-gence. The United States had not before taken intelligence all that seriously.

In wartime the government had im-provised a system of agents and operatives; in peacetime it had relied on reports from diplomats and military and naval attachés. The Hoover administration had even disbanded the State Department's code-breaking section, the secretary of state famously narking that gentlemen did not read each other's mail.

President Roosevelt had begun well before Pearl Harbor to improve American intelli-

gence resources. He was troubled by the activities of Nazi and Soviet agents in the Unit-ed States, and in the mid-1930s he instructed J. Edgar Hoover to develop the counterespionage capability of the Federal Bu-reau of Investigation. In June, 1939, two months before war broke out in Europe, he directed the FBI, the Military Intelligence Division of the Army (G-2) and the Office of Naval Intelligence to coordinate their activities. In 1940 he authorized wiretapping as a weapon against spies and saboteurs.

## Watching Football

When the three intelligence agencies kept on squabbling, Roosevelt appointed Col. William J. Donovan as a new "Coordinator of Information" in the summer of 1941. Pearl Harbor found Col. Donovan watching a football game in New York at the Polo Grounds. He rushed back to Washington, and late that night FDR said to him, referring to the intelligence problem, "It's a good think they were the said on this?"

thing that you got me started on this."

Once started, the intelligence community was hard to stop. COI became the Office of Strategic Services; OSS, after an interlude, was reborn in the Central Intelligence Agency. J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI went on after the war to become sacrosanct national icons, beyond secular criticism. A new system of government secrecy arose, concealing official decisions and actions from public and even congressional knowledge. Wire-taps, bugging and even breaking and enter-ing became routine intelligence weapons. For a moment after Vietnam and Watergate, Congress experienced a revulsion against the abuses of secrecy and of intelligence opera-tions. That mood did not endure.

## Dream Come True

A third lesson drawn from Pearl Harbor was the need to unify the armed forces. An investigating commission headed by Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court concluded that the Army and Navy commanders in Hawaii had not cooperated adequately in response to warnings from Washington. This failure on the scene pointed to the larger institutional failure of coordination at the top. The Pearl Harbor hearings persuaded Harry S. Truman that "the tragedy was as much the which provided for no unified command, either in the field or in Washington, as it was any personal failure of Army or Navy com-

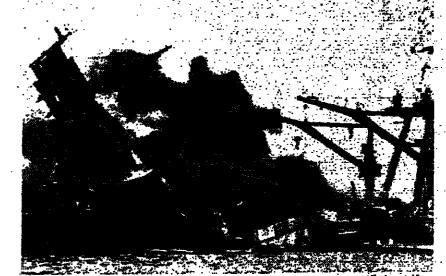
In 1947 President Truman secured the passage of the National Security Act, establishing a single Department of Defense, a National Security Council and a Central Intelligence Agency. Instead of a secretary of war and secretary of the Navy, a chief of staff and a chief of naval operations, check-ing and balancing each other, the United States had at last the unified military establishment of everyone's dreams.

"When the gods wish to punish us," said Oscar Wilde, "they answer our prayers." The great projects of the Roosevelt years were to make the nation depression-proof and war-proof. Both projects had ironic consequencproof. Both projects had a robite consequences. The pre-New Deal economy had a propensity toward depression. The New Deal tried to counter this by equipping the economy with a set of built-in stabilizers designed to protect individuals from unemployment, business from background and contact from the property and contact from the prope business from bankruptcy and society from the wanton hazards and cruelties of the unre-gulated economy. We thereby set up a sys-tem that, among other things, made it hard for prices to fall and easy for prices to rise. In ending the old bias in the economy toward depression, we replaced it by a new and almost as damaging bias toward infla-

## Addiction to Alliances

Similarly, in foreign policy the national determination to make the republic warproof had unforeseen results. The unification of the armed forces gave us the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex and pro-moted the militarization of American thought and life. Our defense budget these days rises to unprecedented heights, while spending to help our poor and needy is sharply cut. Even the State Department, the presumed headquarters of diplomacy, is today headed by a general and concentrates more on military than on political remedies.

In the same way, the rejection of isolation has encouraged the addiction to entangling alliances that has carelessly scattered U.S. troops, bases and military commitments



The Arizona was among the ships lost by the United States at Pearl Harbor.

around the planet. Just recently, a U.S. president, without sanction of a treaty or reference to Congress, casually committed the United States to the defense of a feudal regime in Saudi Arabia.

And the creation of an intelligence community has released covert and sinister forces in American life. Moreover, despite Vietnam and Watergate, the mood in Washington today is to turn the CIA and FBI loose, rogue elephants once again, and to withdraw as much of government as possible behind the curtain of secrecy.

This is not to say that the projects of 40 years ago were mistaken. We were right to seek a war-proof and depression-proof nation. No one wishes to return America to a condition of military vulnerability, nor to the miserable old economic cycle of boom-andbust. The republic requires security against war through alliances, intelligence agencies and a national military establishment, as it requires security against depression through built-in stabilizers. But let's not get carried

One doubts whether Franklin Roosevelt himself would have taken the Pearl Harbor legacy quite so far. He had too acute a geopolitical sense to favor the spread of American commitments beyond our zones of direct national interest. He had too acute a sense of the general welfare to permit the sacrifice of

the poor and powerless so that defense contractors could grow rich.

And he had too acute a sense of the Conani interference

stitution — yes, even FDR — to believe as too many of his successors have believed, that the president has inherent constitutional power to take the country into war on his own. When the prime minister of the French republic pleaded for U.S. aid during the fall of France in the spring of 1940, Roosevelt, while promising that supplies would continue so long as the French continued resistance, added carefully, "I know that you will understand that these statements carry with them no implication of military commitments. Only the Congress can make such commitments." One would wish that President Reagan might say as much to the Saudi

Maybe we have applied the lessons of Pearl Harbor too indiscriminately and absolutely. Nihil nimis, the old Romans used to say: nothing in excess; in all things moderation. "There are two tragedies in life," Shaw wrote in "Man and Superman." "One is to lose your heart's desire. The other is to gain

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., a historian and for-mer aide to President John F. Kennedy, wrote this article for Newsday. ©1981, Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

# Mystery of Soviet Anthrax Epidemic Could Hinder Future Arms Control Talks

"The events at Sverdlovsk have all the elements of an international spy novel," writes Leslie Gelh, national security correspondent of The New York Times. What really happened two years ago inside Compound 19, deep in the Soviet Union's Ural Mountains? What caused the epidemic of deadly anthrax? Was it an unfortunate but internationally insignificant case of tainted meat, as the Russians claim? Or was the outbreak caused initially by an explosion of virulent spores during the secret development of biological weapons, as the CIA believes? In an excerpt from The New York Times Magazine, Mr. presents the evidence on all sides, noting that the incident may pose grave implications for future arms-control agreements.

## By Leslie Gelb New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dozens of times each W year, the U.S. satellite passed overhead, its lenses capturing great swaths of the Ural Mountains on film. Dozens of times over the years, the U.S. intelligence experts who studied these films focused their attention on the city of Sverdlovsk and, in particular, on a closely guarded building within Military Compound 19 on the city's southern rim. Certain physical details of the structure led the experts to suspect that it was a factory for the production of biological weapons — a violation of the biological-weapons convention signed by the Soviet Union, the United States and more than 100 other nations in 1972.

On or about April 2, 1979, an epidemic of deadly anthrax struck Sverdlovsk. Rumors about the event began appearing in the foreign press, connecting the epidemic to an accident at the building in Compound 19. But it was almost a year before the United States realized that something politically significant had hap-pened. Today, in spite of the uproar and allout investigative efforts, the facts remain un-

It is the same with so many arms-control agreements: a suspicious event, accusations,

Soviet silence, uncertainty --- charges of treaty violation that can be neither proved nor disproved. They hang like a poison cloud over U.S.-Soviet relations and over any prospects for arms control.

The events at Sverdlovsk have all the elements of an international spy novel, including secret intelligence operations, bureaucratic fumbling, a crushing piece of evidence along the lines of the dog who didn't bark (a la Sher-lock Holmes) and a surprise witness.

Rep. Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and former head of the House Subcommittee on Intelligence Oversight, is a longtime supporter of weapons-control agreements with Moscow. The future of arms control ha in the balance until we get a full, accurate account of what happened in Sverdlovsk."

Sverdlovsk, with a population of 1.2 million, fills a valley 850 miles (1,360 kilometers) east of Moscow. The building in the military com-pound there had attracted the attention of the U.S. intelligence community because of certain characteristics that showed up on satellite photographs: the venting system and animal pens, the smokestacks, the refrigeration facilities and the nearby revetments that might hold artillery shells. The security arrangements were very tight, with sentries guarding the few paths leading through double barbed-wire fences. It had all the earmarks of a germ-warfare factory. Yet some American observers had their

doubts. Would the Russians actually put a biological-warfare facility in so highly populated an area? And would they still be bothering with germ warfare? The United States gave up its biological-weapons program unilaterally in the early 1970s. (Most experts today see the weapons as militarily useless. Germs have vir-mally never been used on a battlefield because, once released, they fly anywhere the wind blows them, toward friend or enemy.)

The 1972 biological-weapons treaty forbade the development, production and stockpiling of toxic weapons. But even if the building in Sverdlovsk was producing germs, that would not necessarily be a violation of the treaty,

which banned only germ production "of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes." For example, genns could be produced for vaccines to be used in the event of a germwarfare attack.

As far as can be determined, the April, 1979, outbreak of anthrax in Sverdlovsk attracted no immediate attention in the U.S. intelligence community. But that July, when rumors began to circulate, one administration official started collecting information and newspaper clippings. He is said to have mentioned his suspicions to some colleagues, but nothing came of.

Anthrax is primarily a disease of animals, caused by a bacillus that, under certain conditions, forms tough, virulent spores. The disease in humans takes three basic forms. In 95 percent of known cases, the anthrax bacilli enter the body through the skin through contact with infected animals. This form is seldom lethal. The eating of infected meat can produce the intestinal form of the disease, which is sometimes — though not usually — fatal. By far the deadliest, and the rarest, is pulmonary anthrax, caused by the inhalation of dust from animal skins. When the bacilli enter the respiratory tract, death is rapid. In the short history of biological weaponry, anthrax has been the germ of choice in the United States and elsewhere - largely because of its deadliness and

# Another Account

On Oct. 26, 1979, NOW, a London-based magazine, carried this headline: "The Great Russian Germ War Disaster." The article said that an accident at a bacteriological weapons factory had left thousands hospitalized, hundreds dead. Travel to the city was banned. The accident was set in June, however, not April, and the site was identified as the southern outskirts of the city of Novosibirsk.

Other accounts appeared in Possey, a Russian-language paper run by Russian émigrés in Frankfurt, and in other European publications. In its January edition, Possey described

the accident as an explosion. It also reported that the first fatalities were said to have reached hospitals in Sverdlovsk on April 4. All patients died within three hours of arrival; their temperatures were said to exceed 42 Celsius, or 107.6 Fahrenheit.

According to the article, people in the area of the explosion were vaccinated twice. The village of Kashino, southeast of the city line, had been particularly hard hit, and in May, the top layer of soil was paved over to cover the infected area. No cases were noted among animals. Between 30 and 40 persons died each. day, the article said, with the death total estimated at 1,000.

On March 18, 1980, the State Department officially confirmed that there had been "disturbing indications" that "a lethal biological agent" might have struck Sverdlovsk a year before and that this had raised questions "about whether such material was present in quantities consistent with the ban."

Moscow issued angry denials, privately and publicly. The Soviet leadership insisted that the epidemic at Sverdlovsk had been caused by consumption of tainted meat and that the deaths had been the result of intestinal an-

It was almost a year after the incident at Sverdlovsk before the United States finally started a serious investigation. A group was established with representation from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council, the State Department and other agencies. Several outside experts were also called in, including Dr. Philip Brachman of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, the leading American expert on anthrax; Joshua Lederberg, president of Rockefeller University and winner of the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine; and Paul Doty, a professor of biochemistry at Harvard University. Dr. Matthew Meselson, another Harvard biochemist, served as an independent consultant.

For all the expertise assembled, it soon became clear that it would not be easy to determine the truth. The working group's first hypothesis was that there had been a problem at a facility producing anthrax vaccine. The Russians give between 1 million and 2 million an-thrax inoculations each year. But the group also had substantial evidence that the Ru used only an a virulent strain that could not have caused the epidemic that occurred.

The group's second hypothesis was that the outbreak had been produced by a single explosion involving virulent, airborne anthrax spores. Critical to the construction of any such scenario was the testimony of key secondhand witnesses highly regarded by the CIA. In an interview, Dr. Brachman said that the clinical evidence provided by a secondhand witness was "probably consistent only with inhalation anthrax" — very high fever, suddemness of the onset of the disease, trouble breathing, the large number of cases and, in particular, the high mortality rate. The symptoms of intesti-nal anthrax, he said, were quite different, and that version of the disease is usually not lethal. He did cite one form of it in which lymph nodes are infected and there is trouble with breathing, further complicating the problem of distinguishing between polmonary and intestinal anthrax.

Placing all responsibility for the outbreak on pulmonary anthrax, however, was no answer. A single, deadly cloud, the group concluded, could have wreaked havoc in the first day or so, but could not have produced a continuing flow of pulmonary anthrax cases over a sixweek period.

What could the continuous source of lethal anthrax be? The Russians were claiming that all of the anthrax deaths had been caused by contaminated meat being sold on the black market; but members of the group could find no historical precedent for an outbreak of intestinal anthrax causing so many deaths over a period of several weeks.

As time went by, the group became somewhat uncertain about diagnostic distinctions between intestinal and pulmonary anthrax. Thus the members came to concentrate more and more on one fact: the unprecedented numbers of people who had been struck down in

The judgment of the working group — the explanation the CIA still sticks with —has two chapters. Initially, it holds, there was an explosion at the factory in Sverdlovsk, causing a sudden huge release of virulent spores being used for the development of biological weapons. The quantity released was large enough to cause a number of deaths from pulmonary anthrax. After the explosion and the initial wave of pulmonary anthrax cases, the CIA believes, the long-lived spores settled to the ground where they were eaten by cattle, and the meat from these infected animals was sold on the black market. Then, theoretically, there was a second wave of anthrax - of the intestinal vaniety - that lasted until the end of the sixweek period.

Moscow privately denied that it had im-posed a quarantine in the Sverdlovsk area. Yet a satellité photograph of a building in Military Compound 19 one year after the anthrax epi demic showed that the structure had been virtually abandoned. There were no animals in the nens. The snow had not been shoveled. As in the Sherlock Holmes tale, the indirect piece of evidence, the absence of the expected, was damning: The dog had not barked.

# Surprise Witness

One of the most surprising developments in the case occurred last February, when another piece of negative evidence, another non-barking dog, cropped up that seemed to favor the Soviet view. On a plane ride from Washington to Boston in February, 1981, a Soviet official chatted with Harvard's Dr. Meselson, the consultant to the working group. As Dr. Meselson recalled it, the Russian said to him at one point: "You know, of course, that there were an American and his family living in Sverdlovsk at the time of the incident." In fact, neither Mr. Meselson nor the CIA nor any arm of the U.S. government was apparently aware that the Americans had stayed in the city, which had been effectively closed to foreigners for some years.

It turned out that Donald E. Ellis, a professor of physics and chemistry at Northwestern University, and his wife and their two small children had gone to Sverdlovsk on an ex-

change program.

Mr. Ellis said in an interview that he had Mr. Fills said in an interview that he had noticed nothing untoward during his stay. "I don't exclude the possibility that something may have occurred," he said. "But I think either I or my wife would have sensed some effort to protect us from it. We moved freely and were not aware of any restrictions on us." In fact, he added, "we passed very close to the place, the facility," where the incident supposedly occurred, "in July on the way to a chil-

dren's camp."

Dr. Meselson sees the testimony of Mr. Ellis as critically important. "Although not conclusive, this does not readily fit in with the picture of an attempted Soviet cover-up of a biological-warfare accident," he said. It is clear that, wherever the actual truth

may lie, neither the working group's hypothesis nor the Soviet version of what happened at Sverdlovsk stands up to all the known facts; both accounts have gaping holes.

# Unsolved Mystery

One of the unsolved mysteries of Sverdlovsk was the failure of the Soviet Union to take advantage of a chance to defuse the uproar. The 1972 treaty is filled with loopholes that invite evasion: No limits are placed on the quantities of spores that may be used for research; no standards are set for distinguishing between defensive and offensive research; no forms of consultation are specified.

It is ironic that, in the case of the Sverdlovsk incident, the unverifiable was detected. But detection is one thing and verification - knowing with confidence that the violation has occurred - is quite another.

Verification procedures for most arms-control treaties come in two varieties. There are the so-called "national technical means" outside the nation being monitored; they include satellite photography, radar sensors and radio and electronic listening posts and seismic monitors to detect and measure nuclear explosions. Then there are so-called human intelligence means, including spies, émigrés and the analysis of published materials.

Verification by means of remote sensing de-vices can provide a high level of confidence in many cases - for example, the monitoring of basic nuclear-arms limitations provisions, such



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missiles. When the Russians send up an SS-19 missile, U.S. radar and other devices can determine whether the number of warheads released exceeds the treaty quota for that missile.

But often, verification is uncertain at best.

Washington and Moscow have signed - but not ratified — a Threshold Test Ban Treaty, which limits underground nuclear explosions to no more than 150 kilotons. The United States uses seismic stations outside Soviet territory to monitor Soviet tests, but scientists generally agree that the readings given by the seismic gauges could be off by a factor of 50 percent in either direction.

The United States and the Soviet Union have on several occasions agreed to forms of on-site inspection and other direct verification measures. The biggest breakthrough came in 1978, in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on a comprehensive test ban. The deal, however, has never been sealed. The negotiations are dor-mant, both because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and because of disagreements on the issue within the U.S. government. Among other things, the two sides had agreed to place tamper-proof seismic equipment in each other's territory that could distinguish between earthquakes and illegal nuclear explo-

# May Be Willing

The record seems to indicate that Soviet leaders will allow relatively intrusive forms of inspection and cooperation when they are convinced that the verification requests are legitimate and not simply ruses to pry and to bring about change in Soviet society.

The Sverdlovsk incident comes up repeated-

ly in conversations among Western specialists on the Soviet Union and on arms control. Perhaps there is an embarrassing but acceptable explanation of the event, some of them say. It is conceivable that the Soviet story about tainted meat is true, but many things would have to be explained away for it to be credible. This is where most of the government experts on the working group ended up — believing the Russians probably violated the treaty but not certain of it. The doubts and ambiguities are bound to persist. If autopsies could be performed on victims, who could be sure the corpses had not been tampered with? If inspectors were permitted to visit the suspected germ factory, could not all incriminating evidence have been removed in the meantime?

The Russians' mania for secrecy means that they are never likely to accept intrusive forms of verification. Yet if they are really interested in arms control, it is in their interest to avoid situations that produce doubt and mistrust, such as the Sverdlovsk incident. The Reagan administration's view is that it will insist that future arms-limitation agreements commit Moscow to further "cooperative measures," including on-site inspection when necessary.

The prospects for arms control are increasingly bleak. There is too little trust left between Moscow and Washington, in good part because of events like Sverdlovsk. On top of this, the kinds of arms treaties now being discussed — such as destroying weapon stockpiles and banning nuclear tests - are going to be even harder to verify than past agreements. There is a substantial feeling in Washington that if arms control is to have much future a new chapter will have to be written on verifica-



The Soviet Union has had programs dealing with the possible use of biological weapons for years. Here troops, wearing pro-

tective clothing, used a tank truck to "decontaminate" a road during maneuvers in 1968 "somewhere in the Soviet Union."

# **BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

## Volkswagen of America Recalls 450,000 Cars

DETROIT - Volkswagen of America said Tuesday it is recalling about 450,000 of its Rabbit and Scirocco models to reduce emissions of

nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbons. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency began proceedings last year against the company to force it to correct the emissions problem, which occurred in gasoline engines in the 1977-79 model years. The EPA has agreed to drop its proceedings, a VW spokesman said.

## Diamond International Gets \$42-a-Share Offer

NEW YORK — Diamond International Corp. said Wednesday that Général Occidentale is offering \$42 share in cash and debentures for the

60 percent of Diamond it does not already own.

Under the proposal received from Generale Occidentale, Diamond said its holders would receive \$21 in cash and debentures valued at \$21 for each Diamond share. The terms of the debentures were not described, Diamond said. Diamond trades in diamonds, packaging, timber and building materials.

It said the proposal will be considered by those directors of Diamond who are not Générale Occidentale designees and by Diamond's investment bankers. A Générale Occidentale affiliate, Cavenham, now owns about 40 percent of Diamond's common. Générale announced Nov. 7 that it was negotiating to raise its stake in Diamond.

# Trading in Wharf and World Shares Suspended

HONG KONG — Trading in shares of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and World International (Holdings) was suspended Wednesday at the request of the companies, the Hong Kong Stock Ex-

A merger of the two had been proposed last week by Hong Kong financier Sir Yue-Kong Pao, but he dropped the proposal following pro-tests from minority Wharf shareholders. The companies said Wednesday that the merger proposals have now officially been withdrawn.

## Thomson-CSF Signs Recorder Pact With Bosch

PARIS — The French electronics firm Thomson-CSF said Wednesday it had signed an agreement with Robert Bosch Corp. of West Germany for the joint design and development of professional video recorders. The recorders are to be produced by each company and marketed

From Agency Dispatches PARIS — French President Francois Mitterrand told the Cabinet Wednesday that he had reached a political agreement in the dispute with Algeria over natural-gas sales to France but that the commercial terms have yet to be commercial terms have yet to be

Pierre Bérégovoy, the presidential spokesman, said the accord was reached between the French leader and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid Mr. Mitterrand ended a two-day state visit to Algeria Tuesday after holding an unscheduled, one-hour meeting with

# Ailing Exxon Office Unit Cuts Work Force

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Exxon Office Systems Co. has laid off about a fifth of its work force and closed a manufacturing plant as part of what it called an effort to streamline operations.

The layoff Tuesday of nearly 1,100 workers was the latest step in what has so far been an unsuccess ful attempt to bring Exxon Corp.'s ailing office-automation business into the black. Combined with. layoffs of 600 workers a few months ago, the new cutbacks reduced the office company's work force from nearly 6,000 employees

"The moves are really designed to strengthen the company and to move us from operating in the red to operating in the black, which is our target by the end of next year." said Fred Mason, director of public affairs of the office-systems

## ford, Conn. Organizational Shakeup

The company said it was shut-ting its Orlando, Fla. plant that manufactures the Owip facsimile machine and would dismiss all but a handful of its 465 employees. Owip production will be trans-ferred to the Lionville, Pa., plant, which already produces the Oyx electronic typewriter. The 600

# U.S. Firms Trim Spending Plans

capital spending plans by 5.6 per-cent in the third quarter, the Con-ference Board, an industry group.

reported Wednesday.

Planned capital expenditures fell
to a seasonally adjusted \$26.8 billion in the third period after rising in each of the previous three quar hers, the Conference Board said.
Actual capital spending rose 10.4
percent from the second quarter to
127.1 billion, the board said.

NEW YORK — The 1,000 largest U.S. manufacturers cut their

The fall in planned spending was most marked among nondurable goods companies, where it declined 10.1 percent. Planned spending by durable goods compa-

# Pennzoil, Hit by Depressed Market, To Close Metals Mines for 3 Months

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Battered by depressed metals prices, the Pennzoil
Co. has announced that its mining unit is closing all of its copper and molybdenum operations for three months beginning Dec. 14.

"It makes no sense for us to sell

"It makes no sense for us to sell copper at prices substantially below production costs," said George Atwood, chairman and chief executive of the Duval Corp., Pennzoi's mining unit and the lifth-biggest U.S. copper producer and second-biggest molybdenum producer. Duval will lay off 2,000 of the 3,000 employees. Penazoil

said Tuesday.

Because of high interest rates, copper demand has been weak all year from major industrial purhasers such as housing, automobile and appliance concerns. Producer prices have fallen from almost \$1 a pound near the end of last year to about 80 cents a pound

now. Molybdenum prices have

also been dropping. Accordingly, Pennzoil, which is also an oil and gas producer, has been running heavy losses in its metals operations, which last year accounted for 19 percent of the company's revenues. In the first nine months of this year, the com-pany lost \$19 million in the metals business. Pennzoil reported thirdquarter earnings of \$47.5 million, down 31.9 percent compared with the similar period in 1980, on revenues of \$668.7 million.

Geoffrey Croome, an analyst Unit, said the prospects of copper prices picking up "are not good till the second half of next year."

Following the announcement Tuesday, shares of Pennzoil dropped more than three points in consolidated trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

RAMADA Geneva The hotel for executives Oty center - tel. (022) 31.02,41 - telex 28,91.09 220 very specious rooms

# Mitterrand Says Algerian **Gas Rift Eases**

## 'Political' Agreement Follows Chadli Talks

scheduled, one-nour meeting with Mr. Bendjedid to discuss the natural gas situation.

Mr. Beregovoy said the French and Algerian foreign ministers were directed to put the finishing touches on the tentative agreement. A final accord should be reached in one month he said. reached in one month, he said

The accord was seen as a major ocess of Mr. Mitterrand's visit, which was only the second time a French president had visited Algeria since it won its independence in 1962 after an eight-year war

Prior to the Mitterrand trip, the negotiations had been deadlocked over Algeria's insistence on pegg-ing the price of its gas to that of crude oil. France relies on Algeria for about 15 percent of its gas sup-

other employees laid off came ing to published reports. And the from all parts of the company, including headquarters, Mr. Mason

In addition to the layoffs, the company announced organizational changes. Last January, Exton consolidated its Qwip, Qyx and Vydec word-processing companies into the Exxon Office Systems, but the three product lines remained as divisions within the new company. The company said Tuesday that it was abolishing those divisions and organizing the company by func-tion, such as manufacturing and

The office-systems company, whose sales are estimated at \$200 million in 1980, lost tens of millions of dollars that year, accord-

losses are continuing.

Part of the problem, according to analysts and former Exxon officials, is that although the company was a pioneer in word processors, electronic typewriters and low-priced facsimile machines, it failed to update those products and was outperformed by its competitors, including Xerox, IBM, Wang Laboratories Inc.

The company has not had the follow-on products," said Melody Johnson, an analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co. Exxon has also had trouble

managing what were once small

# U.S. Senator Seeks Repeal Of Law on Tax Credit Sales

WASHINGTON - Sen. Claiborne Pell, a Democrat, has intro-duced legislation to repeal the controversial provision in the 1981 tax bill that has allowed corporations in effect to buy and sell tax breaks.

The section of the bill allowing the tax transactions, which has been in effect for little more than three months, is "an unjustified and outrageous raid on the Treas ury and on the taxpayers," the Rhode Island senator said Tues-

Sen. Pell charged that the bill permits wealthy, profitable cor-porations to leech billions of dollars from the taxpayers." Some es-timates have put the cost of the bill to the Treasury at \$27 billion in

lost revenues over six years. The 1981 tax bill created a new form of paper transaction in which corporations can buy and sell tax credits and depreciation deduc-tions by paying for another company's equipment then leasing it back.

help marginal companies such as Chrysler Corp. and International Harvester, which, because they have no taxable income, would receive little or no benefit from the accelerated depreciation provided under the new bill. The les sion also was designed to prevent

# entrepreneurial companies, and most of the founders of Qyx, Qwip

stepped-up merger activity based entirely on tax considerations, which could develop as companies built up credits they could not use. In practice, however, the leasing provision also has proved to be a

major bonanza for some highly profitable companies which, be-cause they pay no federal taxes, are able to sell their tax breaks to floor brokers said. other profitable firms.

Mr. Hu also will take over as managing director of the Govern-ment of Singapore Investment

Corp., a private company of which Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is

the chairman. The GSIC manages

the island's surplus reserves.

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Hn to Head Singapore's Monetary Body in '83

SINGAPORE — Richard Hu, chairman of the Shell companies in Singapore, will become managing director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, which acts as the central bank, when he retires from Shell in 1983, the government said

Energy stocks which had been the subject of takeover speculation also lost ground, including Cities Service, off 1 to 471/2, Kerr-

TRW fell 1% to 53%. It plans to

# **CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 2, 1981, excluding bank service charges. S & DAL F.F. HL

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The quarterly report as of 30th September 1981 of

# Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

has been published and may be obtained from PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

Amsterdam

# U.S. Automakers to Lose \$1.4 Billion in '81, Report Says

WASHINGTON - The Commerce Department has predicted that U.S. auto-makers will lose \$1.4 billion this year as a

result of an industry-wide slide that has seen sales decline 31 percent since 1978.

"There is no prospect for a sharp turnaround in the immediate future," the department said in a report issued Tuesday

on the U.S. auto industry. "A revived economy is the only change that can be realistically expected to reme-dy the industry's condition." the report concluded. "And even then, reduced demand growth will make it difficult for domestic producers to return to the sales and profit of decades past."

The report, presented to the Senate Finance subcommittee on international trade, cited a "drastic rundown" in the working capital of auto producers. At the end of 1978 the combined work-

ing capital of the big four - General Mo-

tors, Ford, Chrysler and American Mo-tors — was \$13 billion. At the end of September, it was \$300 million, and may reach zero by the end of the year, the re-DOT! stated.

The department said overall new car sales this year — foreign and domestic — would fall to about 8.7 million, down 3 percent from last year's "dismal" level and off 22 percent from 11.2 million in 1978. The overall 1981 figure includes about 6.4 million U.S.-made cars, down 31 percent from 9.2 million in 1978.

The figures show foreign automakers will have a 26.5-percent share of the do-mestic market this year, up from 17.9 per-

cent three years ago.

The report predicts that 1982 passenger car sales will be from 9 million to 9.5 million. Of that number, some 2.3 million. about one-fourth - is expected to be forcign-made.
Although import sales still cut heavily

into U.S. domestic sales, the report said Japan appears to be meeting its commit-ment to curb U.S. exports this year to 1.68 million vehicles. The export restraint level for the second year of the agreement will be discussed with the Japanese government this month, the department said.

But Republican Sen. John Danforth of Missouri, who pushed for the voluntary import restraint last spring, said it "really hasn't worked out too well

"Our trade imbalance has continued, our auto industry continues to be in a slide," said Sen. Danforth, the subcommittee chairman. "It now appears clear that two years [of import restrictions] is not going to be sufficient."

Administration witnesses told the sub-committee the U.S. trade deficit with Japan this year may reach \$15 billion, with two-thirds of that attributable to auto and auto parts imports alone.

cluded that U.S. automakers, to stay solvent, will be forced to postpone modernizing investments, shut down excess capacity, increase foreign parts procurement. curtail wage increases or seek large infu-sions of external capital.

## **Chrysler Says Finances Better**

DETROIT (AP) - Chrysler's finances have improved enough that the automaker does not plan to seek the \$300 million re-maining in its \$1.5 billion federal loan guarantee package, Chairman Lee Iacocca said Tuesday while speaking to reporters with U.S. Trade Representative William

Chrysler Treasurer Robert Miller added that the automaker is paying bills on time and has "sufficient cash that we can get through the near-term problem."

# **Prices on Wall Street Drop** On Interest-Rate Worries

carnings.

From Agency Dispar NEW YORK - Prices on the switch production, which will result in a \$30 million charge to New York Stock Exchange closed lower Wednesday amid concern that the fall in interest rates may to 34%, but the company said it could not explain the price rise. be leveling off in the near term. The Dow Jones industrial average drifted lower most of the day

and then accelerated its slide near the close to finish off 7.61 at 882.61. Declines led advances by 1,070 to 470 and volume slid to some 45 million shares from 54 million Tuesday.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus

Corp. said investors were disap-

pointed when major banks dropped their prime rate to 15% percent rather than the 15%-percent level set by Continental Illi-nois and Crocker National on

Analysts also said stocks were hurt by the weakening bond market, where investors are nervous about the heavy schedule of debt offerings over the next few weeks. Mr. Gordon said Wednesday's light trading volume is a signal that investors are taking a wait-and-see attitude toward both interest rates and the direction of the economy. Several major economic indicators, including umemploy-ment, factory orders and consumer spending, are due out later this

Analysts also noted that the market was due for a technical correction after the steep run-up of the past five sessions, when the Dow Jones average picked up

Wall Street ignored rumors — quickly denied by the White House — that President Reagan had suffered a heart attack. But on the buillion markets, gold rallied sharply on the rumors to about \$422 an ounce, up \$15 from Tues-day's close and about \$13 from Wednesday's London finish. Dealers said widespread buying was evident on the New York Comex.

Spot silver closed here at \$8.545 an ounce, up 44.5 cents on the day, and Comex silver futures finished with gains of 44.5 to 45.1 cents,

In NYSE trading, technology, oil, rail and drug stocks all showed weakness while utilities and other interest-rate sensitive issues did relatively better than the market as

Marathon Oil was the volume leader, and the uncertainty sur-rounding takeover offers for the company sent the stock down 1% to 98%. Mobil, one of Marathon's suitors, was the second most active stock and fell 4 to 26%. U.S. Steel, the other suitor, dropped 1/2

McGee, % to 39%, and superior %

# Japan's Aggressive Use of Robots Attracts Foreigners for a Look at Industry's Future

By Steve Lohr

discontinue digital telephone

Four Phase Systems climbed 5%

Allis-Chalmers rose 11/2 to 16%. It

said Tuesday it will lay off about 1,300 people at a combine plant.

From Washington, the Com-

merce Department reported that sales of new single-family homes rose 15 percent in October after

falling by a revised 10.6 percent to a record low in September.

In London, the dollar eased in

quiet afternoon trading to finish

near to the day's lows, dealers said.

New York Times Service NAGOYA, Japan — Raising his voice above the modulating mechanical whine, and gesturing abruptly with one hand, Tsunehi-ko Yamazaki said, "This is it."

Mr. Yamazaki, senior executive managing director of Yamazaki Machinery Works, pointed toward a cavernous factory in which giant computerized machines, each sporting a pair of yellow tool drums that resemble outsized roulette wheels, grind, bore and fashion parts for high-technology

machine tools like themselves. "Robots making robots" is the catch-phrase used to describe the process. Only a few human workers are involved; they direct cranes that load metal castings onto fixtures that are then wheeled to a storage area. On the night shift, the machines work unassisted.

The Yamazaki factory is perhaps the most impressive of the several "manless plants" that are spronting up throughout Japan, according to foreign manufactur-ing experts. And in the view of many corporate executives, labor leaders and academics, the Yamazaki plant offers an early glimpse of the industrial future - a future both welcomed and feared.

Manless plants represent a wedding of computer equipment and programming with traditional mechanical automation. In an era of

intensifying global competition Yamazaki. "That's why we have so and persistent inflation, such facmany foreign inquiries." tories seem to promise lower costs and higher productivity without the labor problems that afflict

many Western nations. "You get high-quality products with this system regardless of the quality of the workers," said Mr.

many foreign inquiries."

Yamazaki wants to sell manu-

TOKYO — U.S. Transportation

Secretary Drew Lewis called

Wednesday for a tightening of the accord under which Japan has

agreed to limit its automobile ex-

Saying the U.S. auto market will

likely remain depressed next year, he indicated that Congress might

ports to the United States.

facturing systems similar to its own, including equipment, pro-gramming and engineering knowhow. In the past few months, Mr.

# U.S. Specialty Steel Industry, Union Seek Curbs on Imports of 7 Countries

WASHINGTON - The U.S. es of domestic products. specialty steel industry and the United Steel Workers of America

Spokesmen for the industry and the steelworkers charged that fortion with U.S. Trade Representa-tive William Brock asking that

President Reagan impose curbs on imports of specialty steel from sev-The countries named included four Common Market members -Belgium, France, Italy and Britain - as well as Austria, Brazil and Sweden. An industry spokesman said antidumping suits might also be filed against West Germany

A joint union-industry statement said the import penetration of specialty steel has almost doubled since this year's first quarter. It said some imported specialty steel products are being sold as

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

much as 54 percent below the pric-Spokesmen for the industry and subsidizing their steel industries, were contributing to unemploy-ment as high as 20 percent in the U.S. specialty steel industry, plant

closings and severe financial difficulties for U.S. manufacturers. Specialty steel represents only about 3 percent of total U.S. steel production; it accounts for about 9 percent of the value of total do-

mestic U.S. steel shipments.

The U.S. Commerce Department previously responded to requests from the large U.S. steelmakers, including Bethlehem Steel and U.S. Steel, and initiated suits against several nations claiming they were subsidizing steel and selling it in the United States below fair market price.

on what action is taken by Con-

Last May, amid threats of legislation by Congress, Japan agreed to limit auto exports to the United States to 1.68 million in the 12 months to next April, and to hold any increase the following year to 16.5 percent of any rise in overall U.S. auto sales. Mr. Lewis said that as the U.S.

impose restrictions on imports of market expanded, he hoped Japan Japanese autos unless Japan agreed to a review of the agreewould not export more than 1.68 million autos. When Japan agreed to curb exports, total 1982 U.S. Although the Reagan adminisanto sales were expected to rise to tration remained opposed to im-port limits, he said during a visit here that "a large measure depends about 11 million from about 8.7 million this year, but latest esti-mates put the 1982 figure closer to 9 million.

U.S. Seeks Tightening

Of Japan Auto Accord

Similar statements by U.S. Deputy Trade Representative David Macdonald in Washington Tuesday brought strong reaction from Japanese government and auto-in-dustry officials.

Government officials said Japan would not accept any U.S. request for a review of 1982 auto exports, which a U.S. trade team headed by Mr. Macdonald is expected to seek in bilateral talks in Tokyo next

The president of Japan's automobile manufacturers association. Takashi Ishihara of Nissan Motors, said Wednesday that the Japan could not accept any proposal to limit shipments to 1.68 million next year. It was a "life-or-death question" for the industry, he said in a television interview.

# U.S. Auto Output Off

DETROIT (AP) — November production by U.S. automakers plunged 25.6 percent from a yearearlier, according to industry re-

American Motors' output fell 60.5 percent, Ford's 43 percent, Chrysler's 40.4 percent and Gener-al Motors' 13.4 percent. Volkswagen of America said its output declined 48.5 percent.

AMC's 11-month production of 104,285 showed the sharpest decline, down 33.4 percent from the 1980 period. Chrysler's was 712,534, a 17.3-percent increase, and GM's was down 2.8 percent to

Ford output for the 11 months was 1,269,653 cars, a 6.2-percent increase.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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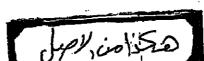
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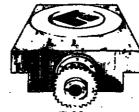
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## Advance Seen By Japanese in Carbon Fiber

TOKYO - Japanese scientists said Wednesday that they have produced a new type of carbon fiber that is an improvement over current types.

Morinobu Endo of Shinshu University in Nagoya, central Japan, said he and a colleague, Tsuneo Koyama, had manufactured a high-quality carbon fiber by using small metal particles, including iron, nickel and

The product is said to be five times as hard as the finest of carbon libers now available. Its electric resistance is one-tenth to one-hundredth that of existing types, Mr. Endo said. He said that would make the carbon fiber especially useful in electronics manufacture.

For commercial production, the scientists will collaborate with a Japanese chemical firm, Showa Denko. An official of the firm said it hopes to manu-

facture the product by 1984.
The Shinshu University team has launched research into developing the fiber product in cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Pennsylvania and universities in France, Mr. Endo said.

## Philippines Awards Eurocredit Mandate

LONDON — The Philippine central bank has given the mandate to raise its \$300-million Eurocredit to a group of banks led by Manufacturers Hanover, Central Bank Governor Jaime Lays said Wednesday without giving further

Banking sources said the loan would be for 10 years at a split interest rate spread of % to % percentage point over London interbank offered rates. They said final negotiations were continuing

Japan's Robots Offer A Glimpse of Future

had more than 300 serious inquiries from U.S. companies alone, for systems ranging in cost from \$1 million to \$50 million. One company, Cincinnati Inc., has purchased a \$5-million system.

An indication of the general interest is that more than 600 foreigners have visited the plant in the past few months - mostly business executives, but also labor leaders and U.S. congressmen. Many were sufficiently curious to come even before the factory began operating Oct. 23.

Edge in Application

The Yamazaki plant, observers generally agree, represents a more flexible automated system than anything yet developed in Western urope or the United States. But the Japanese edge in computerized manufacturing is not a matter of

superior technology.

They are certainly not ahead in technology in the sense of break-throughs," said James C. Abeg-glen, vice president of the Boston Consulting Group in Tokyo.

They simply have the capacity to apply existing technology more

Mr. Yamazaki readily concedes that, individually, the parts of his company's system are not new. and some are made abroad. The distinguishing characteristic of the Yamazaki plant is the painstaking engineering and computer software development that ensure

that the various parts of the system mesh smoothly. The development program, dubbed "Project 21" for the 21st century, began two and a half years ago. The total cost of the new plant, including engineering, was \$18.6 million.

New Industrial Revolution The manless plant is largely the

result of many earlier steps in the application of microelectronics and computerization to manufac-turing. This trend has been called the second industrial Revolution, a change that is expected to revolutionize the manufacturing process and the work place as much as the introduction of mass production did in the late 18th century.

Weekly net asset value



Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on November 30, 1981: U.S. \$93.30

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam

When it comes to welcoming the new technology on the factory floor, Japan has been the pacesetter in such industries as automobiles, steel, electronics and machine tools.

"Japan has now set the standard and established the modus operandi for manufacturing in several key industries," observed Kenichi Ohmae, a managing director of McKinsey & Co. in Tokyo. Mr. Ohmae points to the Japa-

nese auto industry as a prime example. At the beginning of the ample. At the beginning of the 1970s, the Japanese industry was producing 2.5 million to 3 million cars a year and its total employment, including subcontractors, was about 450,000 people. By 1980, production had quadrupled to between 10 million and 11 million and the total work force was still about 450,000, Mr. Ohmac

**Boosting Productivity** 

That increase in productivity was possible largely because so much of the work in recent years has been done by industrial robots.

Japanese industry as a whole has more robots in use than are in use in the rest of the world combined, it is widely believed. Counts of the robot population differ because

there are varying views as to just what qualifies as a robot. However, by a restrictive stan-dard, there were 11,250 robots in use in Japan at the end of last year, compared with 4,370 in the United States, according to Paul H. Aron, executive vice president of Daiwa Securities America.

Widening Robot Gap

Furthermore, it appears that the robot gap will widen, since Japanese companies generally have more ambitious plans for installing them. For instance, Matsushita Electric has said that by 1990 it intends to be using 100,000 robots in its factories. The largest robot program of a U.S. firm is General Motors, which says it may have 14,000 robots by 1990, Mr. Aron said.

Within Japan's \$4-billion-a-year machine tool industry, Yamazaki is known as among the most aggressive in applying the new tech-nology. This has paid off hand-somely for the family firm, which until recently had been a modest-

During the past three years, Yamazaki has quadrupled its reve-nues to about \$350 million this year. By 1984, Mr. Yamazaki estimated, the company's annual sales may reach \$580 million or so. As a privately held concern, Yamazaki does not disclose profit figures. But as Mr. Yamazaki, 42, toured the company's facilities outside Nagoya with a visitor, he noted that orders could decline by 50 percent and the company would still be profitable.

Yamazaki is also an example that lends support to the view that labor-saving technology actually increases a company's employment. More efficient manufacturing, the theory goes, enhances competitiveness and enlarges business more than enough to offset the fact that fewer workers are needed to produce a given quanti-

ty of goods. Despite the use of computer and robot technology, the Yamazaki work force has grown from 1,200 employees to 2,000 during the past

The manless plant requires only 12 persons to operate the factory for three shifts: six during each of the first two shifts and none during the night shift. To produce its monthly quota of 1,400 precision parts with a traditional system would require more than 220

workers.

The machines do not perform in unison, as in standard automation. Rather, each works independently, making an individual part different from its neighboring machin-

ing center.

Each of the 18 machining centers is equipped with a video screen that can report 350 types of problems, along with other infor-mation. But most of the problems it can handle itself. If a drill bit breaks, the machine recognizes this with one of its electronic sensors.

Then one of its two huge yellow wheels spins a replacement tool into place and the work continues. Any delay that might affect the overall coordination of the system is reported to the central Digital Equipment Corp. computer that sits in a glass-enclosed room at one end of the factory.

# Oil Output Rise Posted by Nigeria

LAGOS — Nigeria's oil produc-tion climbed to an average 1.25 million barrels a day in October from 1.06 million barrels a day in September, the OPEC news agency

Nigeria had been forced to cut its output to 700,000 barrels a day in August from 1.9 million barrels daily at the start of this year because of a lack of buyers. But since Aug. 28, Nigeria has shaved its basic crude prices from \$40 a barrel to an effective rate of \$34.50.

The Nigerian central bank said the nation's external reserves had stayed above the \$5-billion level for the first eight months of this year, "seemingly unaffected by the drastic decline in oil exports which normally account for about 93 percent of all foreign exchange earnings," the news agency said. But it said foreign exchange reserves dropped sharply in September.



New Issue

2nd December, 1981

U.S. \$150,000,000



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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

NEW ISSUE ,

December 3, 1981



# **NEW ZEALAND**

DM 200,000,000 9%% Bearer Bonds of 1981/1989

Issue Price:100%%

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 2 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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# **EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY**



DM 100,000,000 101/8% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1981

Offering Price: Redemption:

New Issue

December 3, 1981

10 %% p.a., payable annually on October 18

on October 18 of the years 1984 through 1993 in ten instalments by drawing of series by lot at par

Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg und München

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Commerzbank

**Dresdner Bank** 

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

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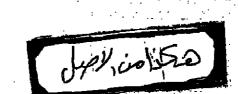
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(Continued on Page 11)

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International Herald Tribune

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

**Selected Over-the-Counter** 

**Other Stock Markets** Dec. 2, 1981 Singapore Sydney **Brassels** 48.40 58.00 59.00 45.00 45.00 45.00 115.00 125.

Zurich

Hong Kong

American manufacturers have looked at the costs of energy, raw materials, and money itself. What they have seen is the unavoidable need to renovate their "industrial antique shops"—replacing their present equipment with efficient production machinery capable of meeting the challenges of both the U. S. economy and overseas competition.

And who's powering this retooling of industry? Parker.

Fluidpower: think of it as high-technology muscle.

New applications are developed every day.

Man is a mechanical masterpiece. And he is an excellent example of a fluidpower system at work — as the heart transfers ~ energy throughout the body. At Parker Hannifin

Corporation, we use this same efficient concept to supply 300 different industries with the high-technology fluidpower components they need.

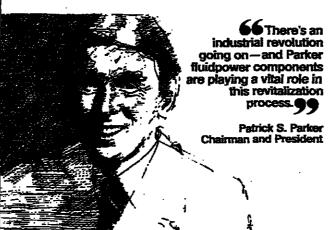
**How does** it work?

Fluidpower uses fluids—such as liquids or gases—to exert pressure. As the fluid accumulates, the force of the pressure is multipliedcreating enough energy to accomplish such muscle tasks as lifting, pushing, and pulling. And it does it all with a fraction of the energy required by mechanical means.

But that only tells you what fluidpower is. The real excitement is in what it does. And, where it does it.

In industry

It's an exciting time for American industry—as we embark on a massive retooling effort.



The McDonnell Douglas F-18 is the most advanced multi-mission strike fighter in the world. Parker parts provide the technology that helps make it possible for this amazing plane to remain operable, even after hydraulic and electrical

That's right. With everything from high productivity manufacturing equipment components, to parts for computer-

In aviation, space and defense

assisted information systems.

Over 140 Parker components helped the space shuttle get off the ground - playing a role in everything from the hydraulic accumulator and interface couplings to the nose landing gear uplock and strut actuator.

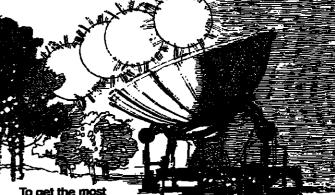
More recently, Parker parts were specified in the new Boeing 767 passenger jet. In fact, each flight control set represents seventeen separate Parker actuators designed to precisely position the aircraft's ailcrons, elevators, and rudders.

And in the aircraft component industry, where excellence and superior performance are the norm, Parker received an award from one of the most demanding companies in the country: Sikorsky Aircraft for our contribution to the Black Hawk (the U. S. Army's latest "troop-carrying" helicopter).

In energy

Energy: the need to find it, the need to use it, the need to conserve it—these are problems we're all facing today. And Parker makes a point of coming up with solutions.

Our fluid connectors convey the heated water from the source to



the solar collection system needs to track the sun throughout the day. And Parker parts are helping this solar dish do exactly that — hydraulically.

the storage unit in solar collectors... our products help locate coal, oil, and natural gas...we're on the job in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. We're even helping man harness the wind.

In biomedical

NASA and such renowned medical authorities as Johns Hopkins University and physicians at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation depend on Parker's fluidpower technology to build systems that save lives, and improve the quality of life.

What else is in the works? A drugless therapy system designed to remove certain immune complexes from the blood. Result? A reduction of the pain and inflammation ssociated w

parts are integral to the Parker 🚄 injection device now new drug being readied for consumer use. It automatically delivers insulin at the proper time, in the proper amounts — to make life easier for diabetics.

And there are the urinary and colon sphincter control valves. Just the squeeze of a bulb constricts the urethra or colon to shut off flow. Then pressing the valve permits flow again.

A growing need

Fluidpower: it's the hightechnology muscle the world needs — now, more than ever before.

We see a healthy future, indeed, for Parker fluidpower — because the applications seem to be as limitless as they are valuable. And Parker is fluidpower.

Parker's net income for fiscal 1981, ended June 30, rose 14 percent to \$64.1 million on a sales increase of 8 percent to \$1.11 billion. Earnings per share rose 8 percent to \$4.12 from \$3.80 on a greater number of shares outstanding. This marks the tenth consecutive year of growth in sales, net income and earnings per share.

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The Fluidpower Company



Quotations in Canadian funds.

Chicago Futures

Canadian Indexes

**European Gold Markets** 

Dec. 2, 1981

Gold Options (prices in \$/02.)

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

European Options Exchange rd. 262721 Amsterdam Telex 14596

GOLD OFTIONS

Feb. May

60.00 a 43.00 a 30.00 a 13.00 a 11.00 a 17.00 a 19.00 a

47.00 a 30.00 16.00 a 7.00 b 4.50 a 6.50 15.00 a 27.00 a

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Feb. May Aug.

24.50-27-50 15.50-18.50 11.50-14.50 15.50-19.50 8.00-10.00 10.00-13.00

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3. ORGANIZER SALES/DISTRIBUTION OF FROZEN FOODS. Age: 30/35 years.

Experience: at least 5 years experience in managing cooled food venture, sales, marketing administration. Language: English is a must, preferably Arabic reading

Salaries and other benefits can be agreed upon interview. If you are one of the candidates fulfilling the above, please send resume to:

P.O. Box: 659, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Attn.: Mr. Nabil M. Hassan.

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for its Banking Finance Company in Geneva, Switzerland. Successful candidate will have proven experience in investment and finance with extensive knowledge of the working practice in markets for foreign exchange, metals, equities, securities and other investment instruments. Marketing ability is necessary.

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# U.S. High Court **Overturns Ruling** On Oil-Lease Bids

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that the federal government is not legally required to make it easier for small oil companies to compete for offshore oil and gas leases.

The unexpressed desires. These The unanimous decision Tues-

day overturned a ruling by an appeals court and upheld the government's view that a 1978 law, enacted by Congress to increase com-petition in the leasing process, did not limit the Interior Department's discretion in deciding which bid-

ding system to use.

Companies pay for the leases through a combination of cash bonuses, which are initial payments that must be made before a treet in proposed to be made before a tract is proved to be productive, and production royalties. Typically, the Interior Department has set a fixed royalty and left the initial cash payments to competitive bid. As a result, the major oil companies which could after here. nies, which could afford large ini-

tial payments, won most leases.

Congress amended the act in 1978 by directing the Interior Department to experiment with new bidding systems that eliminated the cash bonuses as a matter for comparities held as a little of the cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash as a matter for the cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash as a matter for the cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a matter for the cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a cash bonuse and cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a cash bonuse and cash bonuses are cash bonuses are cash bonuses as a cash bonuse and cas competitive bidding When the Carter administration failed to use those systems, a group of consum-er organizations sued.

1,042 1,042 1,040 1,040 1,040 Commodity Indexes Dividends Dec. 2, 1981 97 27 % 18% 37% 12% 58% 38 52% 17% 46% 37% Wednesday's Today MYSE 1 Close 4451 481 9.39 1.857 29.39 442 1.880 1.880 Prev. clicon 62,73 480 20,24 849 24,64 1,761 New Highs and Lows Dow Jones Averages High Low 892.41 ETV.34 397.37 398.28 113.44 171.79 358.61 352.39 Dow Jones Bond Averages

PR

Paris Commodities

**Market Summary** NYSE Most Actives

Standard & Poors

**NYSE** Index

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

American Most Actives

AMEX Index

Law Cross 124.69 139.11 — 54.17 — 15.14 — 22.45

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# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 2

5% 5% % 17% 17% 4 7% 7%

MALAYAN BANKING BERHAD

PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

FOR MALAYAN BANKING HEAD OFFICE BUILDING

KUALA LUMPUR.

All general contractors, local and overseas with experience in high-rise buildings are invited to submit applications for

high-rise buildings are invited to submit applications for prequalification for the above project.

This proposed prestigious building project will be located on a 9 acre site known as "Court Hill" at Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur and shall house Malaysia's largest banking group head office building in Malaysia — Malayan Banking Berhad.

The building consists of a 55 storey tower block with a three-storey car parking basement below. The tower block consists generally of a prestigious office block with banking facilities on the lower floors. It has a total gross built-up area of approximately 1,700,000 sq.ft. and a total building height of approximately 776 feet above the lowest basement level.

It is basically a reinforced concrete framed building resting on

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7 REASE
2 48 RESE
2 48 RESE
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## North Sea Forecast Cut

LONDON - Stockbroker Wood, Mackenzie & Co. said Wednesday it had reduced its estimate of British and Norwegian government revenues from the North Sea in light of the recent fall in oil prices.

The firm expects British revenue to amount to £7.8 billion in 1982, £9.7 billion in 1983, £12.3 billion in 1984 and £15.4 billion in 1985. Its previous estimates for those years were, re-pectively, £8.2 billion, £10.4 billion, £14.7 bil-lion and £16.9 billion.

The revised estimates for Norway are 44.5 billion kronor (\$7.8 billion) in 1982, 46.6 bil-lion kronor in 1982, 52 billion kronor in 1984.

lion kronor in 1983, 53 billion kronor in 1984 and 60.4 billion kronor in 1985. The previous estimates were 45.6 billion, 51.3 billion, 58.5

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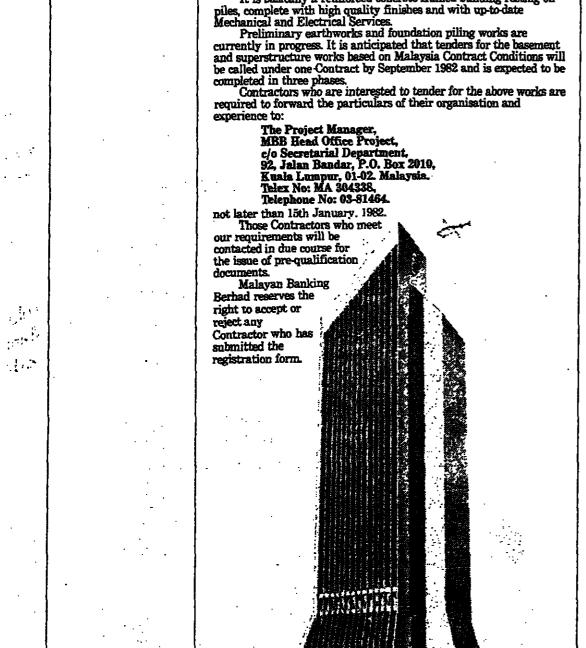
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# CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska 52 Woman's 25 Director of "It'sa

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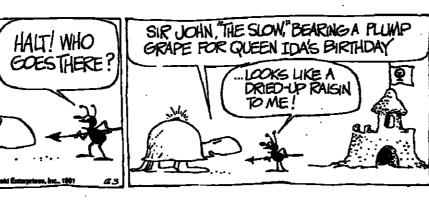
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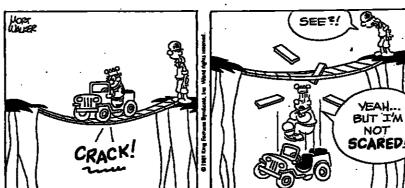






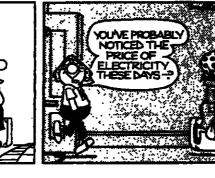
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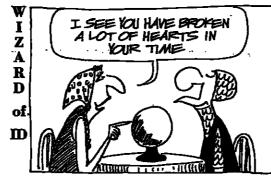
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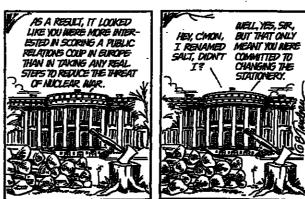


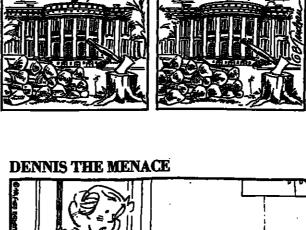
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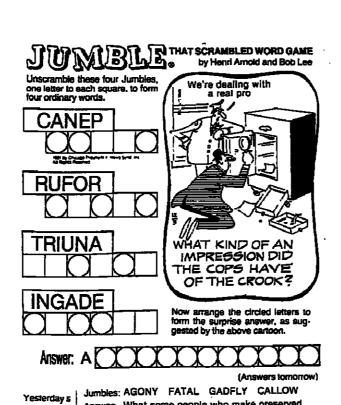
STATIONERY.











Answer: What some people who make preserved fruits and vegetables evidently eat—ALL THEY "CAN"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris



"WE GOT A GREEMENT THAT NONE OF US IS EVER. GONNA SNITCH ON EACH OTHER !

# BOOKS.

JOHN RUSKIN: THE PASSIONATE MORALIST

By Joan Abse. Illustrated, 363 pp. \$18.50. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d Street, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

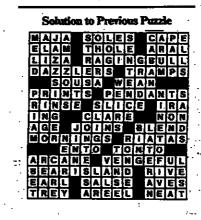
John Ruskin wrote home from Switzerland that he had spent a pleasant hour "throwing stones at the great icicles in the ravine. It had all the delight of being allowed to throw stones in the vastest glass and china shop that was ever established, and was very typical to my mind of my work in general."

All of Ruskin is in this image: the man who rescued landscape painting from the merely picturesque, throwing stones at the picturesque. Ruskin the iconoclast, deriding London's Crystal Palace. Ruskin the mama's boy, enjoying the freedom to break something. And, finally, Ruskin the moralist, mocking himself.

Joan Abse's "John Russin" is filled with images like this; funny and sad. We see the 8-year-old Ruskin reading. at his mother's insistence. Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," and at 10 listening gravely as his father says to him, "You may be doomed to enlighten a people with your wisdom." We see Ruskin in a blue smock helping to restore a road in a picturesque village of university students that included Arnold Toynbee and Oscar Wilde. And then there is Ruskin, the art critic, realizing on his wedding night that he could not make love to his beautiful young wife, then or ever, because, as Mrs. Abse phrases it, "He had imagined women to be different from what he saw she was."

Ruskin may have owned the most brilliantly sublimated neurosis in history. If we exclude his wife's person, he seems to have been interested in everything and to have had new ideas about everything. When he dreamed repeatedly about snakes, for example, he took up herpetology and gave public lectures on snakes as symbols of malignant life combined with extraor-dinary visual beauty.

Delicate and rarefied. Ruskin managed nevertheless to color Victorian England's thinking about art, about social organization, about work, about education, about ecology, about any number of things. As Thomas Carlyle said, "Ruskin seems to me to have the best talent for preaching of any man alive." His mother had want-



WHEN he was in his early 40s, ed him to preach in a church, but he made the whole world his church.

Championing J.M.W. Turner was his first passion and it inspired his in-fluential multivolume "Modern Painting." From there he went on to resene the early Italian painters and Gothic architecture, which he praised for "its capacity," as Abse puts il, "to provide a reminiscence, for men who lived in cities, of the form and contours of thest of the form and comours of their natural environment." In writing "The Stones of Venice," Ruskin evolved a theory of the "right rela-tion" between a man and his work, the principle that no one should be obliged to do meaningless work, which was later to be taken up by William Morris.

Toward the end of his life, the moralist in Ruskin overcame the aesthete and he concentrated most of his energy on trying to reform English working conditions. This great defender of the sublime wrote to his cousin Joan that he was contemplated the course of the sublime was determed to the course of the co ing a sketch of "a wonderful chiaroscuro of the gasometer and seven chimneys and the river, and some old houses blown to bits."

Long Bachelor Life

Though he was a pionetts in cham-pioning Turner before the English public was ready for him, Ruskin's taste never seemed to go beyond Turner and the Pre-Raphaelites. It seems paradoxical that a man who could love Turner should describe a painting by Whistler as "finging a pot of paint in the public's face." And though Ruskin lived until 1900, he did not seem to care for the Impressionists. Since he fell in love with only two or three women in his long bachelor life, we may surmise that something similar happened to him in the case of painting.

Abse is a most satisfying biographer. She has, she says, used a great deal of new information in her. "John Ruskin," and where there are still gaps or mysteries in Ruskin's life, she dutifully reports the conjectures of other writers as well as her own. And bers are almost always reasonable. She dismisses, for example, the theory that on his wedding night Ruskin was dismayed by the discovery that his wife had pubic hair. Surely, she says, this is improbable, and Ruskin's objection to his wife's person should be taken as the sign of a psychological, rather than an aesthetic, problem.

For most of his life, Ruskin was dominated by his mother, who lived to be 90, and when she died he found one mother after another among his friends and relatives. It is to Abse's credit that, in this very good book on Ruskin, one feels that she too is mothering him just a little. It may be the only way to do justice to this great

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times

# **BRIDGE**

IF there had been an award in the recent 1981 World Team Championships for the most error-free performance, most observers would probably have voted for Jeff Meckstroth of Columbus, Ohio, and Eric Rodwell of West Lafayette, Ind., the anchor pair of the American team that won the title.

But there were some less obvious candidates as well. Some players would have voted, rather sourly, for the World Bridge Federation officials who made only about 20 errors in duplicating the deals before play. This shaky organizing performance set some unexpected booby traps, and four teams were each fined half a vic-tory point for failing to detect the er-rors by careful counting of the cards. If the British team had scored one more victory point in the qualifying stage, this half-point penalty would have prevented them from reaching the play-offs.

NORTH AAK63 ♦KQ742 WEST EAST(D) ♠ 10752 ♥ J432 **AA987 ♣**J543 SOUTH

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**∇AK106** 

**♦**AJ1065 ♣Q6 . was vulnerable. The bidding: East South Pass 3 0 Pass Pass Pass

West led the club eight.

Pass .

Another view, popular among the Another view, popular among the Vugraph watchers, was that the award should go to the team of Vugraph operators headed by Chuck Lamprey and including Ron Gerard and Pame & 8 la Bridson. The team was virtually & A37 flawless in keeping track of the bids and plays, and was often ahead of the commentators and the audience in analyzing the outcome.

The funniest hand of the tourna-

ment, except perhaps for the Australians, was the diagramed deal. It left Lamprey, his audience and the commentators bench in paroxysms of imphrer. One would expect North-South to arrive in the lay-down contract of six diamonds, but the American pair in the closed room had rested.

too cautiously in three no-trump.

When the deal reached the Vugraph screen, one of the world's oldest and greatest partnerships was due to bid the North-South cards, and an Australian profit seemed likely. But Tim Seres and Dick Cummings proceeded to demonstrate that nearly 30 years of partnership is not enough to prevent occasional misunderstanding. By Alan Truscott
se to three diamonds
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be reached. But the

eventual four-heart bid caused trou-Transfer of the property of th ble. Cummings understood this to show moderate heart support and club weakness — perhaps 4-3-4-2 dis-tribution. He decided to play the fourthree fit, and was horrified to find a four-one fit. He had exchanged a safe slam for a virtually hopeless game.

The American West, Bobby Levin of Miami Beach, Fla., made the cunning opening lead of the club eight. This would have been a triumphant success if East had held the queen and South the jack, but as it was, South won with the queen when dummy and East both played low. It would have been better, as the sequel revealed for been better, as the sequel revealed, for South to have played the ten from the dummy. dummy.

Cummings had one faint chance, and he played for it. He had become one of the few declarers who ever have to worry about the chance of a 4-4 trump split — a 33 percent chance as it happens. He had to draw trumps in the hope that the club ace would be his only other loser.

A low trump was led from the closed hand and West won. Another club would hav settled the issue in fa-vor of the defense, but West shifted to a low spade. South won in dummy, entered his hand with a diamond lead and played his top trumps.

When he led his last trump, there was good news and bad news. The missing trumps were divided evenly, but West held the queen. If East had won, the unlikely game contract would have been safe. The position was this with West on lead:

NORTH **♣**Α ∇— ◊ **K**Q7 SOUTH ♦ A 1065

Levin now led the club seven, underleading his ace for the second time, and Cummings was at the crossroads. Where was the club ace? Had West made two cunning underleads, or had East made a cunning first-trick duck? Cummings put his money on East,

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A STORY ME ALLEY played the ten from duniny and went down two tricks. If he had guessed to play the king, he would have emerged with the most unlikely overtrick of the

year.
The audience guffawed. The commentators chuckled. Lamprey wiped away the tears of laughter and prepared to concentrate on the next deal. The Australian supporters went:

# BYU's McMahon: A Splendid Isolation

By James Tuite

New York Times Service NEW YORK -- Jim McMahon, hardly noticed, stood on the fringe of the crowd surrounding Marcus

Although both were chosen by the American Football Coaches Association as all-America backs (they are also members of The Associated Press all-America team announced Tuesday), McMahon seemed a little less equal at a mid-

town reception last week.
As a quarterback, McMahon is the National Collegiate Athletic Association passing leader in career statistics. He holds 60 national records and leads in total offense. He was one of three repeaters on the coaches 1981 all-America team, but it was Allen, the first collegian to rush for more than 2,000 yards in a season, who held the spotlight.

## Vennes

The difference was that Allen gained his yards for Southern California, a name that connotes football might — like Pitt, Alabama and Penn State. McMahon became the passing

leader at Brigham Young the university sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

"Most people around the country think of Brigham Young as a small college." McMahon said. "They don't think very highly of our conference, the Western Athletic. Our school has been overlooked, and yet some colleges in our conference play very well outside the conference.

He says his stay at Brigham Young has put him ahead of other quarterbacks hoping for professional contracts, and he wants nothing more than to play well in the National Football League.

"I'll be coming into an offense I know something about," he said, referring to a system based on the

The Associated Press YORK — The Associated Press first and MAmerica college statical teams for FIRST TEAM

Offense Tight End — Tim Wrightman, UCLA, +3, 237,

NST, Junior.

Tackles — Ed Muransky, Michigan, 6-7, 275, Senior Tercy, 6-4, 266, Senior.

Guards — Karf Becker, Michigan, 6-4, 286, Senior.

Guards — Karf Becker, Michigan, 6-4, 286, Senior.

Canter — Dove Rimington, Nabrosko, 6-2, 283,

Junier, Gerry Anderen, Stronge, 22 Aug. Scriptor — Jim McAghan, Brigham Yaung, 64, UZ. Serior. Marcus Alien, Southern Cal-Hornia, 6-2, 202, Serior: Herschel Wolker, Georgia, 6-1, 220, Sephomore, Gray Anderen, Samousto, 5-8.

Delense
Ends — Billy Roy Smith, Arkonson, 6-3½, 227,
Junior; Andre Tippetti, Iowa, 6-4, 225, Senior.
Tockles — Jerf Gorylord, Alissaurt, 6-3, 225, Senior; Konseth Sirns, Texan, 6-5, 2½, Senior; Middle Guard — Tim Krumtle, Wisconsin, 6-2½, 255, Junior.
Linestoctars — Johnie Coolo, Minaissippi Stone, 6-4, 240, Senior; Bob Croble, Notre Dome, 6-3, 225, Senior; Sai Senseri, Pith, 6-0, 228, Senior; Sai Senseri, Pith, 6-0, 228, Senior; Bockis — Terry Kinard, Clemson, 6-1, 790, Junior; Mikas Richardson, Arizono Stote, 6-4, 195, Junior; Terretty Wijcape, Alphanso, 5-12, 191, Junior; Terretty Wijcape, Alphanso, 5-12, 191, Junior Regale Roby, lows, 4-3, 215, Junior,

SECOND TEAM

Wide Rocetvers - Jim Sondusky, Nevado-Las. Vepas; Cadric Jones. Dake, Tockies -- Mages Fifer, Hayston; Tootie Robins. East Carolina. Guarde

bins, East Carolina, Guards — Terry Crauch, Okiohema: Roy Fee-ter, Southern Collifornia. Center — Emil Boures, Pittsburgh, Quarterback.— Dan Morino, Pittsburgh, Runging Bocks — Eric Dickerson, Southern Methodis!: Butch Woolfolk, Michigan. Piczskicker — Eddie Gorcia, Southern Methodis!

Defense Ends — Rusty Gulibeau, McNesse Stole; Jim-

ry Williams, Nebrosko. Techles — Flercher Jackins, Woshinston; Lim-ry Williams, Allami, Fis. Allaste Guard — George Achico, Southern Col-

- Linebackers — Jeff Dayls, Clemson; Morcus Marek, Ohlo State; Ricky Young, Oklahoma State,

Becks — Johnny Jockson, Air Force; Fred Morion, Migral, Fis.; Matt Vesden Boom, Wis-Punter — Bucky Scribner, Korkka.

pro pass attack. 'Other guys around the country won't know "It's tough to adjust to," he said, "but they don't allow drinking or

half of what I know. "I'd like to be recognized as one of the best quarterbacks ever to play the game.

He says he hopes to play with a West Coast team, "because I grew up there and all my friends are there."

He spent the first three years of his life in Jersey City, but has returned to his native New Jersey only once, to speak at a church function.

## Just Like the Others

"Another myth is that everybody who goes to Brigham Young is a Mormon," he said. "That's not Ninety-eight percent of the

people who go are Mormons, but only 35 to 40 percent of the foot-ball team.

They recruit like every other college. They get the top players who can fit into their system and the kind of person who can fit into their program."

Courted by several other colleges after making an impression at Roy (Utah) High School, whose teams he helped to a 20-0 record over two years, he chose Brigham Young because of its passing game. McMahon, raised a Roman game. McMahon, raised a Roman Catholic, says living with the Mor-mon regimen has helped him.

12 E

**Marcus Allen** 

Center, a Junior,

Is Outland Winner

NEW YORK — Junior center Dave Rimington of the University

of Nebraska Tuesday was named

winner of the 1981 Outland Tro-

phy as college football's outstand-

ing lineman. Rimington, 6-foot-2 and 293 pounds, is only the second center and the third junior ever to

win the award, which has been pro-

sented annually for 36 years by the

Football Writers Association of

its first undisputed Big Eight Con-

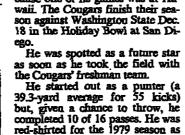
ference championship since 1971.

"He's the best center we've ever had," said his coach, Tom Os-

Rimington guided Nebraska to

America.

... First past 2,000, rushing.



Such versatility has beloed Brig-ham Young win 10 of 12 games this season. Most teams play 11,

but BYU got the extra game because one of its games was at Ha-

tobacco or drugs, and that's all for

the better."
A 22-year-old 6-footer, he says

he weighs closer to 200 pounds

than the 177 listed for him. He has

completed 64 percent of his passes

this season, against 61 for Dan

Marino of Pitt, who shared quart-

erback honors with him on the

Last year McMahon became the

coaches' team.

came back and played.

showed that I could handle it."

hind Marc Wilson's quarterback-When Wilson left for the Oakland Raiders, McMahon began breaking school and national records for rushing and passing.

He led Brigham Young to its

# first bowl victory last year, a last-**College Football Polls**

The Associated Press NEW YORK — The top 26 feams in The Associ-oted Press callege footboll poll, with first-place value in parentheses, season's record and total poletic.

å. Texas 7. Pena St. (1) R. So. Cat. P. Miomi (Flo.) (1) 10. Pirisburgh 11. North Caroling 12. Washington 13. Jawa 14. Brigham Young 15. Ohlo St. 16. Michigan 17. Arizona St. 19. UCLA

United Press Internation NEW YORK — The United Press international board of coaches' top 20 college football relines, with first-place votes and records in

2. Georgia (1) (9-1) 3. Alobama (4) (9-1-4. Nebrasko (9-2) . Penn St. (1) (9-2) LSa. CaL (9-2) E. Pittsburgh (18-1) 9. North Carolina (9-2) 10. Washington (9-2) 11. town (9-3) 12. Srigham Young (10-2) 13. Michigan (8-3)

Jim Richter of North Carolina State (1979) was the other center to win the Outland and defensive end Ross Browner of Notre Dame (1976) and defensive tackle Zeke Smith of Auburn (1958) were the

borne. "When you combine strength [a school-record 650pound squat lift], quickness [5.0 seconds in the 40] and intelligence [a 3.24-point grade average in busi-14. Ohio St. (8-3) 15. So. Microstopol (9-1-1) 16. UCLA (7-3-1) 17. Arkansos (8-3) 18. Washington St. (8-2-1) 19. Houston (7-3-1) ness), I haven't seen a better one."

20. Son Jose St. (9-2) (By consensed with the American Footbal Couches Association, teams on probation by th NCAA are ineligible for the top 28 and netional championathy consideration by the UPI board a

# first player in NCAA history to pass for more than 4,000 yards in a season (4,571 in 12 games). This year he raised his career total to a record 9,535. He did so despite having missed two 1981 games because of a knee injury. "It's been kind of a rough year," he said. "Even though I fractured my tailbone and burt my knee, I "I think that's important. It He handled it so well that, under pressure, he once excedited a leftpressure, he cause exception a lett-handed pass (he is a right-hander) and punted with his left foot — the ball rolling dead on the opposition 2-yard line. He even caught a pass.

Jim McMahon ... First past 4,000, passing.

minute 46-45 triumph over Southern Methodist in the Holiday

"Looking back," he said, "Im not sorry I went to BYU. I've done all I could. I have the ability to throw the football and read the defense. And a degree from Brigham Young is highly regarded." He is a communications major.

"It's been a long season," he added wearily as he began the inevitable tour of receptions, lun-cheons and dinners that is the dubious reward of talented college

"It's taken its toll but it's also been a lot of fun.
"And I wouldn't be playing if I BYU racked up an 11-0 record be-

# Another Feather in Valenzuela's Brimful Cap

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Fernando Valenzuela, the Los Angeles Dodgers' pitching star, added the National League rookie of the year award Wednesday to the Cy Young honors he cap-tured last month and became the first player ever to win those two awards in one season,

The chunky, Mexican-born left-hander, who displayed a dancing screwball and a poise belying his age — he turned 21 last month - received 171/2 firstplace votes and 6½ for second. for a total of 107 points. The balloting, on a 5-3-1 basis, was by a panel the Baseball Writers Association of America.

## **Previous Winners**

1980 — Steve Howe, Los Angeles. 1979 — Rick Sutcliffe, Los Angeles 1978 - Bob Herner, Atlanta

1977 - Andre Dowson, Montrept 1976 — Pai Zochry, Cincinnati, and Buich Meizger, San Diego. 1975 — John Montefusco, Sen Fr 1974 — Bake McBride, St.Louis. 1973 — Gary Matthews, Atlanta 1972 — Jon Mattack, New York.

1970 — Carl Morton, Mantreal,
1949 — Text Sizennore, Los Argeles
1948 — Johnny Bench, Cincinnell,
1945 — Term Seaver, New York,
1946 — Term Seaver, New York,
1946 — Term Seaver, New York,
1946 — Mantre Heller, Philodelphild,
1945 — Jim Lefebyre, Los Angeles
1944 — Richie Allen, Philodelphild,
1943 — Peter Ross, Cincinnell,
1943 — Peter Ross, Chicaso,
1946 — Frank Howard, Los Angeles
1959 — Willie McCovey, Son Frank
1959 — Ortonio Cepedo, Son Frank
1957 — Jack Sanford, Philodelphild
1954 — Frank Robbitson, Cincinnell
1955 — Bill Virdon, St.Louis,

BILI Virdon, St.Louis, 1954 — Wally Moon, Sl.Louis. 1952 — Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn. 1952 — Joe Block, Brooklyn. - Willie Mays, New York

Montreal outfielder Tim Raines, who led the league with a rookie-record 71 stolen bases in 88 games (he missed 54 because of the strike and another 22 with injuries) placed second. Raines, a 304 hitter, took the remaining 61/2 first-place and the other 171/2 second-place votes, for 85 points.

Raines had stolen 50 bases in 55 attempts and was on his way to challenging Lou Brock's single-season record of 118 when the strike hit June 12.

Raines was not thrown out by a catcher until May 2, when he slipped breaking for second and was nailed by the Dodgers' Mike

Only five other players received votes, and those were for third place. New York third baseman Hubie Brooks got 81/2 points, Cincinnati pitcher Bruce Berenyi and San Diego second baseman Juan Bonilla 5 each, Pittsburgh catcher Tony Pena 4 and Met outfielder Mookie Wil-

## Three Straight

Valenzuela became the third consecutive Dodger pitcher to be named the league's top rookie, Rick Sutcliffe and Steve Howe having preceded him.

Valenzuela's 13-7 record and 2.48 earned-run average — along with league-leading totals in imings pitched (192½), shutouts (8), strikeouts (180) and complete games (11) — made him the first rookie ever to win the Cy Young award. He began the season with a string of eight straight victories, five of them

He won three times in the



Valenzuela at ease

... Nothing bothers him.

ter they lost the first two games.

team's postseason run to the championship. He beat Houston in the fourth game of the Western Division playoff, won the pennant-clincher against Mon-treal and, in the World Series, got the Dodgers going again af-

"Nothing he does surprises me," said Dodger Manager Tom Lasorda, "He has the confidence of a 10-year veteran. Nothing bothers him. He pitches like he's

# NHL's Sabres Finally Developing a Double-Edged Thrust

BUFFALO, N.Y. - The Buffalo Sabres aren't as speedy as they were in the 1970s, when the French Connection line was flying high. But new size and strength may turn a team that often has been a winner into a champion for the first time.

After 24 National Hockey Leagues games this year the Sabres are in third place in the Wales Conference with 31 points, a point behind the New York Islanders, the defending Stanley Cup chantpions, and the Quebec Nordiques. They beat the Islanders, 5-2, Monday night.

## **Both Ways**

"We've been putting an emphasis on guys who can go both ways," said Scotty Bowman, who ways," said Scotty Bowman, who traded Rene Robert and Richard Martin — the wings of the French Connection — after becoming coach in 1979. "We want a team of more than one dimension." Center Gil Perreault is the

# **NBA Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE

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	Phoenix	9	5	<b>26</b> 2	2	ı
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g	San Diego	4	11	267	792	1
	Tyesda	ry's Resi	uff 5			ſ

pertaining more to the team's success than his own, would almost double his salary.

season-to-season decision."

But one thing certain is that if he doesn't break Chamberlain's

record, it will be because he chose not to. Only Abdul-Jabbar can stop Abdul-Jabbar.

# Critics' Choice .

second-team selection on the all-NBA defensive team for the last eight seasons, he has been criti-cized for his defense. Although he is consistently among the leading rebounders, he has been criticized for his rebounding. His motivation has been criticized. The cavilers wonder why he has been on only two championship teams.

opponent, as a broadcaster, as an stant coach and now as his pead coach

"It would be just a matter of

maining player of the line that symbolized the Sabres' ability to dazzle opponents with speed and bury them under showers of goals. "We don't get as many points," said Perreault, the Sabres' all-time

leading scorer and a former NHL all-star. "The difference is that we win tight games we used to lose. We've got a really good team

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averaged 320 goals a year and won at least 44 games.

In 1975, when Martin tallied 52 goals and Robert had 100 points, they made the finals of the Stanley Cup playoffs before losing to the Philadelphia Flyers, four games to

This year, five teams in the



Rik Wilson (34) interrupted Red Wing Mike Foligano's advance on goalie Mike Liut early in Tuesday's game. St. Louis won, 7-5.

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From 1974 to 1978 the Sabres Wales Conference have scored more goals than the Sabres, but only one — the Montreal Canadiens - has surrendered fewer

"Originally, what we developed

was a high-scoring, all-offense team," said left wing Craig Ramsay, who was drafted in the team's cond year in 1971. "Games used to be over in the

first period after we scored four or five goals. "Now, we've got a big team,

stronger forwards, guys who can play the boards and forecheck. We play a tighter game and try not to give anything up." Such players as defenseman Larry Playfair, right wing Steve Pa-

trick and left wing Lindy Ruff -

all at least 6-feet-2 and close to 200

pounds — typify the emerging

"Skating circles around opponents" was no longer effective,

suffering a losing season, but fan support nevertheless has waned. The first sellout of the year — for a team that once had thousands of names on its season-ticket waiting list - was Monday night's.

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# **AUTO SHIPPING**

# Abdul-Jabbar Second in NBA Career Scoring

From Agency Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Kareezn Abdul-Jabbar of the Los Angeles Lakers became the National Basketball Association's second-leading all-time scorer here Tuesday night in a game against the Utah

Abdul-Jabbar scored on a short, left-handed book shot, giving him a career total of 26,711 points, passing Oscar Robertson's 26,710. time record of 31.419. The 7-foot-2-inch center, in his

he would be doing 10 years later. Not Baskethall

To a 22-year-old New Yorker, UCLA-educated, goal-oriented and suddenly rich, the possibilities seemed limitless. But basketball that was never a truly long-term consideration.

"I kind of thought I would be out of it by now," he said after a workout. "I thought I'd play about 10 уевтъ.

There's a guy [Fred Crawford]
I knew when I was growing up in
New York who is about eight years
older than I am. When I was new in the league he was going on 30. I used to get on him for being 30 and still playing basketball.
"Here I am 34 and still playing.
I know now how ridiculous I must

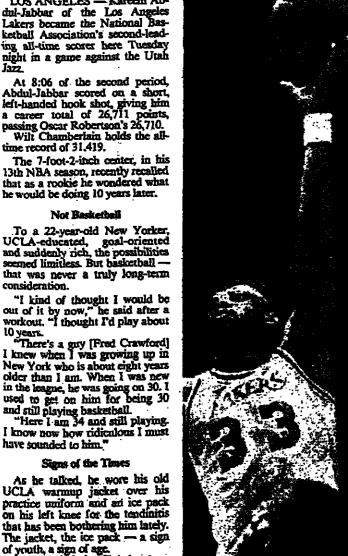
have sounded to him."

# Signs of the Times

As he talked, he wore his old UCLA warmup jacket over his practice uniform and an ice pack on his left knee for the tendinitis that has been bothering him lately. The jacket, the ice pack — a sign

of youth, a sign of age.
"I don't feel that I'm that long out of college," he says, "but it was long ago and far away."

In another two-and-a-half seasons, Abdul-Jabbar, who will turn 35 in April could pass Chamberlain. But just as he could not look far enough into the future as a young Milwaukee Buck, he will offer any predictions about



Abdul-Jabbar ... The shot for the books,

Asked if was significant to him that he had passed Robertson, he said: "Nope." And passing Chamberlain some day? "Nope." it's a helpless feeling for a defender. All you can depend on is help from someone else."

# he answers or the kind of memo-

ries he cherishes. When the Lakers gave him the game ball last season for reaching 25,000 points, he gave it back. When they gave him the game ball earlier this season for passing John Havlicek as the third-leading all-time scorer, he gave it back.

It's not likely he will prolong his career for another game ball. His contract, reportedly worth \$1.1 million a year, runs through next season. According to Laker sources, he has been offered an extension that, including incentives

He hasn't decided, "T've been thinking about that a lot recently. There's no telling what I will do. I still feel motivated to play and I still have my health. It will be a

Although he has been a first- or

But no one has ever questioned his scoring ability. "In a one-on-one situation, if teams played him lightmately, he could score as many points as he wanted," says Pat Riley, who has watched Ab-dul-Jabbar as a teammate, as an

how many times you could get him the ball." Riley said. "He's virtually unstoppable.

New York 112, Detroit 100 (Lucus 25, Richard son, Cartwright 17; Long 29, Tripucka 19). Philadebhlo 167, Atlanto 98 (Erving 30, Mix 18; Johnson 17, Howes 16). Indiana 90, Soston 87 (Dovis 21, Knight 15: Indiana 90, Bosten 67 (Dovis 21, Knigar 15; Bird Lk, Purish, Archibold 15). Son Antonio 118, Washinaton 99 (Gervin 42, Ol-berding 27; Bollierd 25, F., Johnson 141. Allivooluse 126. Cleveland 110 (Monarief 39, Bridgeman 18; Milchell 29, Carr 20). Kansas City 186, Houston 194 (Robinson 24, Ford 22; Molone 34, Raid 19). Bostfood 127, Decemen 113 (Notif 28, Passon 24;

Ford 22; Motone 34, Reid 19).
Portland 121. Deriver 113 (Nort 20, Pouson 24; Issel 34, English 20).
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Los Angeles 117, Utah 86 (Lotenson 19, Willies 18; Duren 14, Dontley 12).
Souther 100, Chicogo 87 (WHIkams 25, Shelton 19; Thous 20, Greenwood, Gilmore 13)

# Transactions

BASEBALL American Lague
CHICAGO SOX—Nomed Fred Shaffer, Jim
Busby and Mark Servels to their scouting staff,
Named Dave Dembroweki ostistam general
manager. Outrighted Rod Allen, outfleider, to
Edmonter of the Pocific Coast League.

Noticed League

NEW YORK—Hamed Frank, Howard third-base coach. Named Al Jackson minor leasue eliching coach. BASKETBALL
National Baskstball Association
NEW NETS—Aunomous the restonation of
loward Preeman, director of promotions and proup ricket sales.

PORTLAND—Signed Dennis Awirey, camber. -vear contract.

HOCKEY
Internal Hockey League
HARTFORD—Recolled Tent Rowe, right
wins, from Blankemion of the American Hockey
League, Assigned Norm Barnes, defensement to
springfield of the American Hockey League,
N.Y. RANGERS—Staned Sieve Utesth, left
wing, and castened tim to Soringfield of the
American Hockey League.

# Reider. TAMPA BAY—Signed Jurgen Starz good ABC Radio Gets Olympics

SOCCER

North American Socrer League
JACKSONVILLE—Signed Mile Digitic, mid-

United Press Intercational LOS ANGELES -- The Los Angeles Olympic Committee an-nounced it has sold the U.S. radio rights for the 1984 games to the ABC network for \$500,000. ABC said its 1,750 stations will provide more than 100 hours of Olympic during the July 28-Aug. 12 period.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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the league was changing. Gone are long-time Sabres like Don Luce, Jerry Korab and Rick Dudley, all close to the top of the team's alltime scoring list. "The whole league is big men now." Bowman said.

said Ramsay. "We started to lose." The Sabres, who finished 47-17-16 in 1979-80, have rebuilt without

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# Corporate Safety Net

WASHINGTON — People out, but my accountants figure our keep insisting that I'm making it up, but under a tax law lobbied through last summer, companies that lost money in 1981 can sell their losses to firms who made money, so the latter will not have to pay any corporation taxes.
Whereas company losses were

something no one liked to talk about in the past, they now have become a valuable commodity and are being traded on the open market. This is how it works:

"Hello, John,

Buchwald Hai Lemster of International Pushbutton calling. 1 just read your financial report. I see you people lost \$750 million this year. Congratulations." Thanks, Hal. I guess we were

iust lucky Well, International Pushbutton had the best year ever. We made one billion-two, before taxes." "Sorry to hear that, Hal."

"Everyone has an off year. I'm calling to buy your tax losses, John. If we can deduct your losses against our profits, and use the tax credits against new equipment, the government will owe us money."
"How much are you offering,

"We'll give you \$100 million in cash, retool your plant and lease the equipment back to you at a very favorable rate. Our accountants figure that with speeded-up depreciation, we'll pay less taxes this year than the kid who works in

the mail room. Gosh, Hal, I'd like to help you

## Stonehenge Officials Lift Curb on Visitors

The Associated Press SALISBURY, England - Officials have dropped for a threemonth trial period a ban on visitors entering the Inner Circle at Stonehenge, the prehistoric monu-ment on Salisbury Plain in

Barriers were erected in 1978 around the inner of the two circles of stones because of vandalism by some of the 600,000 tourists who visit each year.

tax losses are worth at least \$200

You must be crazy. Just because you had a bad year, and we had a good year, there is no sense holding us up."

"This is strictly business, Hal. Our losses are our only assets. United Bull has offered us \$150 million and I just had a call from Dimblebee Oil, which is willing to give us \$170 million in preferred notes. We're sitting in the cathird

"John, I'll be very honest with you. If I don't find a company with large tax losses, I'll be in serious trouble with my stockholders. I'll never be able to explain to them why we had to pay taxes to the government on our profits. They could sue me for mismanage-

ment "I don't want to hear about your troubles, Hal. Who told you to make a lot of money in the first place?

"Someday you'll have a good year, John, and then you're going to need help from a losing compa

"Look, Hal, if you can't find a way of avoiding taxes don't cry on my shoulder.'

"All right, John, I've got my controller here and we're ready to deal. We'll make you the same offer we made the Montezuma Automobile Co. We'll pay \$175 million in cash for your tax losses and lease back to you a completely new plant in Ohio."

"Now you're making sense. That means neither you nor I will have to pay any corporate taxes for the next five years.

"It's a sweetheart deal for both of us, John. Will you take it?"
"Sure. Hal. After all, what are

"Great. How do you think Reagan's economic plan is going?" 'I think he's going to have to cut more fat out of the budget in order to get the deficit down. He's going to have to go after the welfare cheaters and the people who are al-

ways looking for a free lunch." You can say that again. When we were kids we worked for what we got. The only way Reagan is going to get this country back on its feet is to stop giving everyone with a hard-luck story a handout." © 1981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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# Sterling Seagrave and the 'Yellow Rain' of Asia

By Henry Allen Washingson Post Service

WASHINGTON — The hospital -- "our hospital," as Sterling Seagrave puts it, he being the seventh and possibly last generation of the Seagraves to be born in Burma - is in the northeastern part of the country. "It sits on mountains overlooking China. You can see snowcapped peaks in the dis-tance. It's a huge thing, eight or 10 buildings the size of the White

The hospital has everything and nothing to do with the book Seagrave just published about chemical warfare — "Yellow Rain." The book details what he and the U.S. State Department believe to be the Soviet development of a substance called T2, which has been used by the Soviet Union, he says, and by Soviet surrogates, in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, China, Yemen and

House,"

Afghanistan. Seagrave quotes a Laotian tribesman in the book:

There was blood coming from their noses and ears and blisters appeared on their skin. Their skin was turning yellow. All the chickens, dogs and pigs were also dead. The people who were not dead were jerking like fish when you take them out of the water. Their skins were already yellow. Soon some of them turned black and they got blisters like the others. Blood came from their noses and they died."

## Son of the 'Burma Surgeon'

Seagrave is the scion not only of seven generations of doctors and Baptist missionaries in Burma, but also of Gordon Seagrave, who became famous as the "Burma Surgeon." The father's death in 1965 was followed by the confiscation of his hospital by the Burmese government and by the ouster of the Seagrave family from their home of 150 years.

The son, on this cold night in Washington, wears a lightweight blue blazer. He sips soda water in a hotel bar. He seems chronically wary, as if he's certain he will at any moment remember that he has forgotten his car keys or left the water running.
"I'm vindicated," he says. "Lo-

cal boy makes good."
He is 44, a dropout of the University of Miami, of Mexico, of ela; a veteran of the Merchant Marine, and of two very

HOLLAND

bad days being beaten by Cuban policemen who suspected rightly that he was trying to join the then-guernilla forces of Fidel Castro. He has held a lot of jobs in journalism, from The Washington Post to the Pittsburgh Press to 10 years of free-landing. He traveled in a dugout cance down the Mekong River, from the Chinese border to Vientiane, Laos. He lived for two years in Malaysia, a year in Thailand, all over Asia except in Burma, where his father and family are buried. He was married to a Burmese. He is divorced. He spent years living with his two children on a 32-foot sailboat. He is rootless and homesick at the same time.

## "Permanently Crippled"

"Hell, we've got a \$30- or \$40million plant in Burma," he says, referring to the hospital, always in the present tense. "My first memories are of fleeing the Japs to India. Anybody who grows up in the situation I did is perma-nently crippled."

This has something to do with his decision "to come back to the U.S. to go to ground. I got a job with Time-Life books here. But it was quiet. I needed something to do. One night I met this man who'd been searching for MIAs The man, whom he calls Schramm in the book, had come

back from Laos with the femur of a U.S. pilot and tales picked up from four French mercenaries about Himong tribesmen being killed by airplanes dropping gas. "Ypres," the Frenchmen had said, referring to poison gas at-tacks at Ypres in World War L

Seagrave looked into it. He traveled through Indochina collecting reports, as did U.S. of-ficials trying to find out what weapon it could be that would cause such deaths. He inter-viewed scientists and read biolotexts. He studied the history gas and germ warfare, all the horror and politicking that have resulted in all the labored and hopeless international covenants

Mode of attack and Material-Agent used: Two L-19 airplanes - first one sprayed yellow and green powder that was not wet like rain - but fell to ground. Second plane few mimutes later — fired rocket that exploded about 20 me-

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Sterling Seagrave: "I think Dad would be proud of me now."

ters overhead releasing a red Miscellaneous: The yellow and green powders made everyone feel dizzy, confused actions, blurred vision, difficult to move, people fell down, jaws were stiff (clamped shut), could not speak and had al-most immediate vomiting and di-arrhea before the red smoke came

Red smoke caused all to start coughing, have massive nosebleeds within five minutes; blood came from nose and mouth and people fell down and were dead in less

- Report to the House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs by Col. Charles W. Lewis, Army dermatologist.

The U.S. government couldn't prove what poison was being used. They couldn't even prove that any poison was being used. Without that proof, Seagrave's years of research were worthless, and he would continue to be haunted - perhaps as seven generations of his family had been haunted — by tribesmen saying, as they said to him: "Why doesn't anybody care what is happening to us?"

Then everything changed. "It all came about since last Christmas. I was just back from

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stealing across the border into Afghanistan. I thought the poisnstan. I thought the poison the Soviets were using there and in Indochina was palytoxin, from coral, one of the deadliest poisons known. I was convinced. There was this extraordinary bleeding in all the deaths. Th doctors I talked to said it had to be something weird and new. And I was sure it was from the Soviet Union. They have depots in Indochina, and they were in Afghanistan, and they were supplying Nasser during the civil war in Yemen when these deaths

"I got a call from a fellow I know in the Defense Intelligence Agency, and I went over to Rosslyn [Va.] to this conference room full of grim-faced people from the DIA, NSA, CIA and

the State Department. "They were getting samples, but they couldn't find anything. They were testing for World War I and World War II stuff, mustard or nerve gas. I kept ranting at them - you've got to test for toxins. Then I talked with a fellow at the University of Hawaii who told me that it couldn't be palytoxins — they wouldn't kill you if inhaled, or if they touched the skin, only if they got into a

"I thought: four years of work down the drain. But after that me now."

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biologist working at Fort Detrick. She suggested it might be mycotoxins. I sat down in January and read all the texts on mycotoxins. It was right there in front of me. It was the fusarium fungus, which has caused epidemics of deaths when it has infected wheat and corn, particu-

larly in the Soviet Union." Months passed. The govern-ment did nothing, as far as Seagrave knew. He wrote. "I figured the book would flop. I took the kids and went out to Vancouver to go camping. When I got back I called a friend I used to work with at Time-Life. She said a guy in the State Department was trying to get hold of me. I called him. He said that we'd tested, and it was a toxin called T2."

A month ago, when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. announced "physical evidence" of biological warfare in Southeast Asia, he aroused skepticism the evidence consisted of one leaf and bits from another leaf. But on Nov. 11, Richard Burt, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs, stated that "we now have the smoking gun.... We now have four separate pieces of physical evidence."

Many outside experts are still not convinced but Scagrave's book was reviewed favorably by The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times, and he has caught the wave of the same ocean of history he's been drowning in ever since the Japanese Army harried his famous father and his family out of Burma.

"T've told the rebels in Burma. when you get that a--- Ne Win out of there, I want that hospital back for 24 hours. I want it back so that I can give it to them. They can't take it from me, I have to give it to them. And they can't use it as a barracks anymore. They have to use it as a hospital."

After all these years of drifting - "My life is so derailed," he says - he's come home to being doctor and missionary to Southcast Asia.

He walks into the wind slapping down a Washington street and says: "I was the ne'er-dowell of the family. I was the bum. I think Dad would be proud of

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Gordimer, Kundera Honored as Writers

In New York, South African novelist Nadine Gordiner and Czechoslovak novelist and playwright Milan Kunders, who is now living in France, received \$11,000 Common Wealth Distinguished Service Awards in literature. The awards are given to individuals who have produced a distinguished body of work, who have published an important work in the last few years, and who are likely to continue to make a significant contribution to letters.

A screen writer says Natalie

Wood's death has a startling connection to the role she was playing in the unfinished movie Brainstorm." Bruce Rubin, who had not met the film star until just a few days before her drowning, said he was unable to reveal details about the movie because of restrictions from MGM. He said Miss Wood had described the film as a "science fiction love story." Miss Wood was found drowned early Sunday off Santa Catalina Island Calif., where she had gone with her husband, Robert Wagner, for a break from work on Rubin's film. Miss Wood, whose blood alcohol level was 14 percent, above Cali-fornia's legal threshold of 10 for drunk driving, slipped off the boat when she left a heated discussion between her husband and actor Christopher Walken, according to the coroner, although a Los Angeles detective said he had found no evidence of an argument. The MGM studios said it is suspending production on the \$12-million film. The production shutdown comes just two weeks before principal photography was to be completed. Miss Wood was scheduled for three more days before the camera.

Their flight in the space shuttle Columbia had been cut back from five days to two, so Col. Joe H. Engle and Capt. Richard H. Troty decided to do some cutting back of their own - on their sleep. During part of the time they were supposed to be sleeping, the astronants said, they were taking pictures of the passing scenery. "We figured we could sleep when we got home," said Truly as he and his fellow astronaut showed some of the resulting slides at a press conference in Houston.

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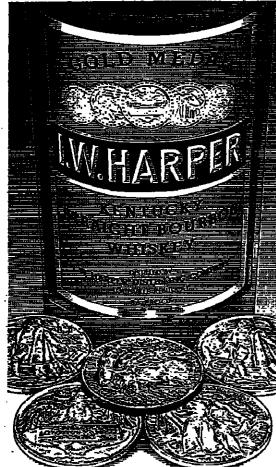
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